The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 5993. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Third Session of the Forty-first Congress.

Admittance of New Members in Both Houses.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Satisfaction Expressed by the Republicans with the Document.

Important Measures to be Immediately Considered.

The Bill Admitting Foreign-Built Ships the Regular Order.

An Immediate Attack on the Income Tax.

An Important Financial Bill Introduced by Senator Sumner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A beautiful Indian Summer sun, a balmy atmosphere, and crowded galleries, resplendent with the brilliant hues of gay toilettes, greeted the return of Congress to its chambers. In truth, Washington seemed very glad to see the members back again in their places, and the members, with their hearty greetings and earnest hand-shakings, seemed really glad to be back in their familiar seats. One hundred and seventy-three members out of 238 in the House answered to the roll-call. Two new members were sworn, one to fill the place of Mr. HEATON, of North Carolina, made vacant by death, and one, Mr. STYSNE, of Louisiana, to fill a place made vacant by the action of the House, at the last session, when he was himself rejected for both this Congress and the next. He seems, however, to have a means of sticking to the seat of the First New-Orleans District with a tenacity which defies equally the Committee of Elections and his own mishaps. Another new member, a real Virginia DUKE, was nearly sworn in, and would have been quite had he only been personally present to take the oath, which the House, after a half-hour's skirmish, agreed he might do, at the same time giving notice that Judge ALEXANDER H. RIVES, as the TIMES said some weeks ago, had some claim to that seat, out of which he was counted by Tammany Hall tactics, transplanted on a small scale to sacred soil.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This done, then came the usual formal notification that the Senate was ready, and the response that the House was ready, and the usual Joint Committee to see if the President was ready. Then a recess of an hour, on motion of Mr. DAWES, when, at 1¼ o'clock, Gen. PORTER appeared and announced "a message in writing," which was read by Mr. MCPHERSON, and which reading occupied just fifty-five minutes. The members listened with close attention, albeit not so much eagerness as was shown for the Message of a year ago this day. The closing paragraph, which is the briefest and most comprehensive platform ever written for an administration or party to stand upon, was greeted with a round of applause, to which the Speaker's hammer responded in grave official reproof.

THE REGULAR ORDER.

Then Gen. SCHENCK gave notice of the usual resolutions of reference which he would call up to-morrow, and half a dozen other members sprang to their feet with bills and motions, when Mr. KELLEY, in a stentorian voice from lungs of pig-iron, called for the "regular order"—which order is the bill to admit foreign-built ships free of duty, with Mr. BROOKS on the floor, upon whose satirical speech the hammer fell on the 15th day of last July, at 5 o'clock P. M. As the House was in no mood for the subject at this early hour, Mr. DAWES moved to adjourn.

IN THE SENATE.

A large crowd of spectators also gathered in the gallery of the Senate Chamber at an early hour. That portion alloted to ladies contained a conspicuously brilliant and showy audience. The English Minister, THORNTON, and three or four attachés of Foreign Legations, were in the Diplomatic Gallery. Ex-Secretary BOREE was seated beside Mr. THORNTON, and Mrs. GRANT, Mrs. Senator POMEROY and Mrs. Senator CORBETT also sat there. Ex-Senator HENDRICKS was noticed on the floor. At precisely 12 o'clock the gavel of the Vice-President fell, interrupting the greetings and hand-shakings of the assembled statesmen. About fifty-five Senators were present. Among the seats whose vacancy was noticeable, were those of MORRILL, of Maine, CONKLING and NYE. The fall of the gavel produced silence much sooner than it will a week hence. In an instant the buzz of conversation was stilled, and the prayer by the Chaplain was delivered amid deep and impressive silence. When the prayer was ended, Mr. RAMSEY presented the credentials of Mr. WINDOM to the Senatorial chair, vacated by the death of Senator NORTON. Senator WINDOM took the oath of office. A brief pause followed when the customary resolution informing the House of the organization of the Senate was offered by Senator WILSON.

THE ROUTINE BEGUN.

The Senate at once acted on the information it had sent the House that it was ready to proceed to business, and soon the regular routine for the morning hour, the introduction of resolutions and petitions, joint resolutions and bills, was proceeding as if the session were a month old.

READING OF THE MESSAGE.

In the Senate the reading of the President's Message was listened to with respectful and earnest attention, and the galleries vied with the floor in anxiety to catch every utterance of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Two or three Democratic Senators appeared to go to sleep during the reading of that portion of the document dealing with foreign relations, but they woke up in time to hear what it had to say about revenue reform. At the mention of revenue reform many eyes fastened on CARL SCHURZ, whose consciousness of the fact caused a faint smile to play over his face. From time to time a look would be exchanged between Senators which indicated that some point particularly dear to them had been touched satisfactorily. The announcement of the Administration policy that every voter should "vote just once in each election," was greeted with laughter, which was loud and hearty as the reading closed. The Message caused almost universal satisfaction to the Republican members of the Senate. Some points, as for instance, the treatment of the San Domingo question, did not of course receive the approval of all, but the general tone was considered statesmanlike, strong, sincere and dignified; and it is safe to say, produced more enthusiasm than any expression that has yet come from President GRANT. It was felt to be a platform on which the Republican Party must surely triumph in the next Presidential election.

DISPUTE ABOUT A RULE.

The force of an old habit showed itself in the Senate almost at once, in a debate of three-quarters of an hour on the interpretation of a rule. Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up a bill passed by the House last session. Mr. THURMAN objected, that the rules did not allow action during the first six days of any session on a bill passed by the other House the session previous. Mr. SHERMAN insisted that the rule meant something else. The Chair stated that the interpretation of the Senate was what Mr. THURMAN had stated, but he doubted the correctness of the ruling, and so a discussion of the rule was fairly launched, and is left as one bill to-morrow. The bill that Mr. SHERMAN wanted brought up was one coding back the area of the Soldiers' House in SCHENCK's district to the State of Ohio, so as to prevent difficulties in future regarding the vote of the inmates. As it will not affect the right of SCHENCK's seat in the next Congress the necessity of hurrying the bill up at this stage of the session is not apparent.

GENERAL OPINION OF THE MESSAGE.

It is safe to say that the President's Message gives almost universal satisfaction among Republicans, and commands qualified approval even from Democrats. The recommendations in regard to the treatment of the pending questions which affect our relations with Great Britain are heartily approved, and are commended as being dignified and firm, without being belligerent. The adherence to the acquisition of San Domingo was expected, though it was hardly expected that the President would present the case so forcibly. This part of the Message produced a strong impression, and now that the President proposes that Congress shall make the treaty, the chief objections to the rejected treaty are removed. Everybody listened attentively to what the President had to say about our relations with Spain, and it must be said that the Message was very modest, indeed, in assuming no more credit for one of the most difficult tasks a nation has ever had, that of keeping the peace with a nation like Spain. The promise of another possible Message on this subject has more in it than appears, for our relations with Spain at the present time are not of the most amiable character. The remarks of the President on revenue reform commanded the close attention of the House, and the allusions to the possible platform of the "revenue reformers" created much merriment. The policy of the Administration epitomized in the half-dozen closing lines rang out like an echo, and was received with a burst of applause. On the whole, it is voted here a very sensible, honest, manly Message, which will give the people general satisfaction.

ATTACKS ON THE INCOME TAX.

The income tax will be hammered at savagely from the beginning. A dozen members in the House stand ready to introduce bills for its repeal, and Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, was on his feet today for that purpose, but was cut off by a motion to adjourn.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

The regular order in both Senate and House is the bill for admitting foreign built ships, free of duty, which was pending when the House adjourned in July. An attempt will be made to refer the bill in the House back to the Ways and Means Committee, but this will probably be resisted, and may be defeated, unless the Democrats play the part of demagogues, as they did last July, by voting against the measure for partisan effect.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

A caucus of the Republican Senators will be held to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of rearranging the Senate Committees. It is given out that an attempt will be made to exclude CARL SCHURZ from a position on responsible committees, but it is not probable that the policy of political ostracism will be carried out.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Gen. BUTLER will improve an early opportunity to introduce a bill into the House authorizing the President to carry out the policy of reprisal indicated in the Message in retaliation for the seizure of fishing vessels by Canadian authorities.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INTEREST ON CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Attorney-General AKERMAN on Saturday afternoon heard the argument by JAMES H. STORES, of New-York, counsel of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, upon the question of the obligation of the Company to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of its railroad. The counsel took the ground that the Company is not under any obligation to pay any interest on these bonds until their maturity, except from the specific sources of revenue expressly set aside for that purpose, and asserted that the United States will be a great gainer, not only by the saving in freights and in carrying the mails, but in an enhanced value in public lands, and in the increase of taxable property. That by the act of Congress of 1864, amending the act of 1862, Congress provided that only one-half, instead of the whole of the compensations for services rendered for the Government by the companies, should be required to be applied to the payment of those bonds, principal and interest, and that the law so stands at the present time.

THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD.

Justice BRADLEY, today, in Chambers, ordered an injunction to restrain JOSIAH CROSBY from selling the Texas and New-Orleans Railroad.

THE PRINTING REPORT.

The Congressional Printer, in his report submitted today for the year ending with September last, shows the actual disbursements for public printing, paper, binding, lithography, engraving, mapping, salaries, &c., in his office, to be $1,809,860. The printing and binding for all the Custom-houses has been transferred by law to the Government Printing-office. The Superintendent again calls attention to the imperious necessity of an increase of building accommodations to meet pressing wants.

TELEGRAPHING THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message, containing 9,085 words, was sent to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York over ten wires of the Western Union Company, in actual time employed thirty-seven and one-half minutes, or at the average rate of twenty-five words per minute on each wire, including all "breaks" or incidental delays.

TREASURY ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

The letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, makes a printed octavo volume of 350 pages. With regard to the Post-office and Court-house of New-York, the total amount to be appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, next, was $500,000. The total amount for the Post-office and Sub-Treasury at Boston is $943,874, of which sum $250,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year. To develop as far as practicable the hydrography of the coast, and that of the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands, and for the record of such observations as may be made in a general examination of the coast features, will require $275,000. The estimate to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States is $6,000,000.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators will hold a caucus to-morrow to arrange, as usual, for the Standing Committees of the session.

SENATORS ARRIVING.

Among the arrivals this evening were Senator McDONALD and Representatives ROOTS and BOLES, of Arkansas; Representatives MAYNARD and BUTLER, of Tennessee, and Representatives MORPHIN and HARRY, of Mississippi. They were detained on their way hither by a railroad accident between Bristol and Lynchburg.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Senator DRAKE, of Missouri, will very probably be nominated tomorrow by the President as Chief-Justice of the Court of Claims, in place of Judge CASEY, resigned.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The third session of the Forty-first Congress began today. Both Houses assembled at noon. At 12 o'clock precisely the Senate was called to order, in the presence of a numerous audience in the galleries. Almost every member of the Senate was in attendance. After prayer by Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, Chaplain of the Senate, the general business was proceeded with.

NEW SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA.

The credentials of WILLIAM WINDOM, appointed by the Governor of Minnesota to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator D. S. NORTON, were presented by his colleague, Mr. RAMSEY and read; when Mr. WINDOM was qualified and took his seat for the unexpired term.

NOTICE TO THE HOUSE AND TO THE PRESIDENT.

A committee was appointed to inform the House of the presence of a quorum of the Senate; also a committee in conjunction with a committee of the House to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Resolutions and bills as follows were introduced and laid on the table until after the organization of the Standing Committees:

By Mr. EDMUNDS—A joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature, urging the payment of the balance of the war claims due that State from the General Government.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—Bills explanatory of the act admitting the State of Oregon into the Union; and amendatory of the organic act of the Territory of Idaho. The former relates to the application of funds for the support of common schools. The latter repeals the compensation of the members of Territorial Legislatures.

By Mr. PRATT—To provide for the appointment of clerks of Circuit and District Courts of the District of Indiana, and to define their powers and duties.

By Mr. KELLOGG—For the removal of political disabilities.

FINANCIAL MEASURE BY MR. SUMNER.

Mr. SUMNER offered a bill to terminate the fabrication of United States notes and fractional currency, to strengthen the reserves of the national banks, and to promote the return to specie payments.

The bill provides that the fabrication of United States notes shall cease immediately after its passage, and that the Government shall cease to pay out or receive any fractional currency of denominations less than twenty-five cents after June 30, or denominations of twenty-five cents after Sept. 30, or of fifty cents after Dec. 30, 1871, at which date all fractional currency in the Treasury shall be cancelled and destroyed.

Section 2 provides that the Treasurer of the United States shall retain the interest upon all bonds held by him as security for the circulation of any bank, and issue therefor special gold certificates of deposit, without interest, which may be held by the respective banks in whose vaults they are issued, in lieu of their legal reserves until the resumption of specie payments.

Section 3 requires that when a national bank withdraws its bonds held as security for circulation, all substitute bonds shall be the four per cent. bonds, authorized by the act of July 14, 1870.

Section 4 provides that the withdrawal of all bonds bearing other than coin interest, and the substitution in their place of coin interest-bearing bonds within sixty days, and increase the amounts of five per cent. bonds, authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, to five hundred millions of coin class.

ABOLITION OF THE INCOME TAX.

Messrs. COLE and CASSERLY introduced bills to abolish the Income tax, by the immediate repeal of all laws authorizing its assessment and collection, after the first day of next January.

OTHER BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. COLE introduced bills as follows: To abolish postage charges in the mining; to amend the act of July 14, 1870, repealing the sections which lowered the duty on brandy and prepared opium; also, a joint resolution, defining the rights of settlers on the public lands; also, a joint resolution relating to gold notes and United States notes. The latter provides that after June 30, 1871, such notes shall be receivable at their face value for duties on imports.

Resolutions were introduced and temporarily laid aside as follows:

CALL FOR CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO EUROPEAN WAR.

By Mr. PRATT—Requesting the President to communicate all the correspondence between the United States Minister at Paris, and the Secretary of State, since the breaking out of the war between France and Prussia, so far as the same relates to political subjects and rights connected with the said war, as well as to the protection of subjects of the North German Confederation with which the United States Legation in Paris has been charged. [Subsequently, after the President's Message had been read, Mr. PRATT's resolution was taken up and passed.]

IMPROVEMENTS IN OREGON.

By Mr. CORBETT—For information as to the probable cost of the improvement of Umpqua and Willamettee Rivers, above Oregon City, in Oregon.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

By Mr. SUMNER—For information concerning the condition and financial management of the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and as to the extent to which the educational needs of the colored populations are provided for.

TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE.

A resolution offered by Mr. TRUMBULL was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with a copy of the forms of entries, oaths, bonds, rules and regulations prescribed by him under the act of July 14, 1870, providing for the immediate transportation of merchandise from ports of entry to ports of delivery.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE RECEIVED.

At 1½ the President's Message was received, and the next hour was occupied in its reading by the Secretary. It was then ordered to be printed.

At 2:25 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at noon by Mr. Speaker BLAINE. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. J. G. BUTLER.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

The roll of members was then called. The following-named gentlemen were present:

Maine.—Messrs. Lynch, Blaine, Hale.
New-Hampshire.—Messrs. Stevens, Benton.
Vermont.—Messrs. Willard, Poland, Smith.
Massachusetts.—Messrs. Buffinton, Twitchell, Hooper, Butler, Banks, Brooks, Hoar, Washburn, Dawes.
Rhode Island.—Messrs. Jencks, Dixon.
Connecticut.—Messrs. Strong, Kellogg, Starkweather, Barnum.
New-York.—Reeves, Schumaker, Sloane, Fox, Morrissey, Cox, Brooks, Wood, Porter, Ketcham, Griswold, Tanner, Ferriss, Sanford, Knapp, Laflin, Churchill, McCarthy, Cowles, Kelsey, Bennett, Sheldon.
New-Jersey.—Bird, Hill.
Pennsylvania.—Randall, Myers, Kelley, Taylor, Styles, Thomas, Getz, Dickey, Oake, Woodward, Mercur, Packer, Haldeman, Ossman, Morrell, Armstrong, Scofield, Covode, Negley, Phelps, Denley.
Delaware.—Biggs.
Maryland.—Archer, Swann, Hamill, Stone.
Virginia.—Ayer, Platt, Porter, Booker, Milnes, McKenzie, Gibson.
North Carolina.—Cobb, Shober, Jones.
South Carolina.—Bowen, Wallace.
Alabama.—Dox.
Mississippi.—McKee.
Louisiana.—Sheldon, Darrell.
Ohio.—Schenck, Shellabarger, Lawrence, Hungerford, Smith, Wilson, Beatty, Dickinson, Peck, Van Trump, Morgan, Welker, Moore, Bingham, Ambler, Upson, Garfield.
Tennessee.—Whetmore, Jones.
Kentucky.—Stokes, Tillman, Prosser, Hawkins, Smith.
Indiana.—Hitchcock, Julian, Coburn, Orth, Tyner, Shanklin, Williams, Packard.
Illinois.—Judd, Farnsworth, Burchard, Hawley, Dawes, Cook, Cullom, McNeely, Burr, Hay, Creek, Logan.
Missouri.—Wells, Finckelnburg, Boyd, Burdett, Van Horn, Aiken.
Arkansas.—None.
Michigan.—Beaman, Stoughton, Bish, Foley, Conger, Stickland.
Florida.—Hamilton.
Texas.—Whitmore, Conner, Clark, Degener.
Iowa.—McCrary, Allison, Loughridge, Palmer, Price, Rippetoe.
Wisconsin.—Paine, Atwood, Cobb, Eldridge, Sawyer, Washburn.
California.—Axtell, Sargent, Johnson.
Nevada.—Wilkinson, Wilson.
Oregon.—Smith.
Kansas.—Clarke.
West Virginia.—McGrew, Wilcher.
Nebraska.—Taffe.

One hundred and seventy-three members answered to their names. Excuses were made by KERR, of Indiana, and CALKIN, of New-York, who were detained at home by severe illness.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, a committee was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that Congress was in session, and ready to receive any communication he might deem proper to make.

Messrs. SCHENCK, ALLISON and POSTER were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN.

J. H. STYSNE was sworn in as member from the First District of Louisiana; JOSEPH DIXON, from the Second District of North Carolina.

B. F. U. DUKE, after an unsuccessful effort on the part of Messrs. SCHENCK and PLATT to have his credentials referred to the Committee of Elections, was called upon to take the oath as member from the Fifth District of Virginia, but was not present.

After the recess he presented himself and took the oath of office.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message to Congress was then delivered, and Mr. McPHERSON, the Clerk of the House, proceeded to read it.

The Message was ordered to be printed.

TREASURY REPORT.

The Treasury Department report was then presented and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

A bill to supply an omission in the last Indian Appropriation bill was reported by Mr. DAWES and passed.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

GRANT AND PORTER.

Their Personal Relations—Letter of the Admiral to the President—He has no Recollection of the Letter Reported to Him—It is Regarded with His Kind Sentiments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

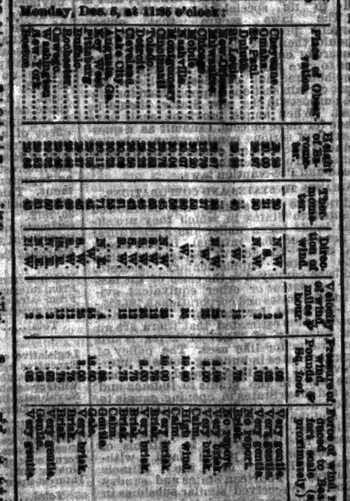
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Admiral PORTER, after visiting the President on Saturday, sent him the following letter. It will be seen that it fully corroborates the view taken of their relations since 1865, as presented in your correspondent's letter, printed this day. There are many rumors afloat to-night as to the state of feeling between the President and Admiral PORTER, to print which might do injustice to both. The only reparation which the Admiral can make, he has made ere this. The letter to the President is as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: My first impulse, on reading the letter published in the New-York Herald, was to go to you at once and tell you that it is a fabrication, for so much I considered it, but as it purported to have been written six years ago and published by a person who once held a prominent position under the Government, I determined to ascertain fully if I had ever indicted such a letter, before addressing you on the subject. Neither myself nor the secretary who has served with me eight years, could recall to our recollection any circumstance of the kind. I could not conceive that I had uttered sentiments I know I never felt and which are so at variance with those that I have uniformly expressed toward you. The letter, if genuine, was a private one, and vindictive man have been the heart of the man that could be guilty of so grave a breach of confidence; and depraved indeed must be the character who, to gratify his malicious intuitions, could make public a confidential letter, written under great excitement, and at this distant day not even remembered. It seems like a poor return for your uniform confidence and kindness to me, and I am too glad that I remember nothing connected with the letter. At about the date of the letter I had passed through a long and harrassing contest with Fort Fisher, and my numerous fleet was almost overpowered by the elements. I saw the coveted prize within my grasp and then slip from me. For another month I had to battle with the storms of Winter, scattered in an open coast, with the responsibility of that large fleet on my hands, my mind and body harassed by extraordinary fatigues. The whole nation was looking on excited; dreading a defeat that might prolong a contest that was already sapping its vitals. You and others know what I had to undergo bodily and mentally. I presume it was while under this excitement that I wrote the letter which you say has made you lose your faith in human nature. I have no recollection of the story, or more than I would of other passing circumstances of six years ago. When several persons have at different times informed me that a letter would be published, in which I had abused Gen. GRANT, I treated the matter with indifference, thinking it impossible that such a letter could exist. As I said before, for the sake of exonerating myself, for I would rather be the writer of the letter than its publisher. The peace of political parties and of society would be placed in great jeopardy if all the private letters written within the last six years were published. Nothing that I have said will affect your faith, and I know many friends would be sadly wanting in judgment if they were at all influenced by the silly exaggerations of a few unscrupulous persons, who, after all, are only rejoicing over the most contemptible breach of confidence I ever heard of. I repeat unreservedly the love of my friendship, and do not hesitate to disclose the sentiments of which I suppose I must bear the odium. They appear in a letter of which I have no recollection. They are as different from the sentiments I always express toward yourself and the gallant officers of our Army, and so far from my thought all my unbidden, that I scarcely consider them entitled to a moment's thought. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Dec. 5, at 11:35 o'clock:



A Heavy Murder Calendar—Six Cases Awaiting Trial.

The December Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, Judge BEDFORD presiding. The Grand Jury was discharged until the 19th inst. There were six cases of murder on the calendar, together with one of manslaughter, the latter being that of Dr. A. A. WOLTZ, the alleged abortionist. The trials of GEORGE NELSON, for the killing of his wife, and of PHILIP COONEY, for the shooting of O'DAY, was fixed for Thursday next. MICHAEL MALONE indicted for the Twenty-first-street murder, will be tried on Monday next.

PATRICK QUINN, commonly known among the Police as "Paddy the Smasher," proprietor of an underground saloon, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $250 on a suspended sentence for assault and battery. The prisoner escaped from Blackwell's Island a short time ago, but was subsequently caught.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—The Proposed Storage Reservoir.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, yesterday afternoon, a message was received from Mayor KALBFLEISCH, calling attention to the subject of the proposed new storage reservoir at Hempstead Valley, and urging upon the Board the abandonment of the scheme for the present at least. He stated that in his opinion the Board had no authority to expend the sum required for the work—$1,409,000. The communication was ordered to be printed, and the subject of constitutionality referred to the Corporation Counsel, for report at the next meeting.

The United Butcher Guard, commanded by Capt. WALTER MURRAY, had a very agreeable time at Apollo Hall last evening. The ball, which was one of the annual ceremonies of this corps, gave entire satisfaction to all present.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Captain-General De Rodas' Latest Executive Act—Liberation of Some Thousand Government Slaves—More and Parole—Mutineers—Capture of a Cuban Admiral.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—Captain-General DE RODAS will leave the island on the 15th. He liberated the remaining 4,000 negroes (emancipados) today, leaving no blacks on which the Government has claim. TRAIN are now all free. The Cardenas volunteers have brought to Havana, by order of DE RODAS, the Cuban prisoners MORA and PAROUS, whose case excited so much comment here and in Spain last year. They have been placed in charge of the proper authorities here. The Regent has granted to the City of Matanzas the distinction of "Very loyal and noble." The Spanish Capt. ALFAU, a native of San Domingo, has captured the so-called Cuban Admiral MUNOZ and five others in the rear of Santiago de Cuba.

CANADA.

An Interesting Case in International Law—Validity of Marriages of Negroes Under the Slave Code of Virginia—The Recent Grand Trunk Collision.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 5.—A case involving the legality of slave marriages in international law was argued before a full Bench here, on Saturday, the main question turning on the validity, or otherwise, of a marriage celebrated between two slaves some fifty years ago, in Virginia, and the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the issue of such marriage. The Court reserved its decision.....The loss by the collision of the two freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad, on Friday, is estimated at over $200,000.

THE WEST.

Shocking Accident in Cincinnati—Four Men Killed by the Fall of an Unfinished Building.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Part of the west wall of an unfinished building of the Cincinnati Gas and Coke Company, on the corner of Fourth and Plum streets, was blown down at 3½ o'clock this afternoon by a strong wind, burying five carpenters. JOHN DAVIS, of Cincinnati, and HENRY WILLINGHOFF, of Covington, were instantly killed and their bodies stockingly mangled. "FLAT" JONES, of Cincinnati, died in a few minutes, and JOHN STERINGER, of Cincinnati, died shortly after reaching the hospital. PLUMB was seriously, and JOHN WOLVERDEN was slightly hurt.

Supposed Discovery of Another Fatal Parasite by Illinois Doctors—Summary Trial and Hanging of Three Stock Thieves in Colorado.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Elgin, Ill., is excited over the appearance of a strange disease. Physicians believe they have discovered a new kind of parasite as the cause of the death of a woman named IVES.....Three stock thieves, FRANK CLEVELAND, TOM MADISON and JACK MASON, were captured at Roundhill, Douglas County, Col., on Tuesday last, and tried by a vigilance committee, to whom they made a full confession, and were hanged on Thursday. Their confession implicates a number of others.

Conflict Between United States and Cherokee Officials—Arrest of Two Members of the National Council.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Talequah, the seat of Government of the Cherokee nation, states that on the 24th of last month a United States Deputy Marshal from Van Buren, Ark., undertook to take from the hands of the Cherokee Sheriff a prisoner whom the latter had arrested. WILLIAM P. ROSS and Mr. BARGE, members of the National Council, advised the Sheriff not to submit; whereupon the Deputy arrested them, together with the prisoner, and took them all to Van Buren. Much excitement was caused by the conduct of the Deputy, as the Cherokees looked upon it as a flagrant violation of their own recognised laws.

THE SOUTH.

The Case of Yerger, the Murderer of Col. Orme—His Claims, the Motive of the Murder, Allowed by the City of Mobile.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 5.—It is generally published over the country that S. M. YERGER has been tried and condemned to prison for life. The facts are that the Grand Jury found a true bill against YERGER for manslaughter at the last term of the Court, the Judge virtually dictating the finding of the bill; but the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Radical appointees, have recently allowed the claim of YERGER against the city, which was the cause of the difficulty resulting in ORME's death.

The Alabama Legislature—Messages from the Rival Governors—The Contest for a Senator.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 5.—Both Houses of the Legislature were in session today, and Gov. SMITH and Gov. LINDSAY, the rival claimants of the Gubernatorial chair, each sent a message to the Senate. That of Gov. SMITH was long and 2,000 copies were ordered to be printed. The message of Gov. LINDSAY was not acted on. The election of a United States Senator is exciting some interest, and a ballot will be taken tomorrow. There are no new developments as to the condition of the contest for the possession of the Executive chair.

Stables and Twenty-four Mules Burned in Baltimore—A Colored Man Fatally Injured.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—This morning the stables of Col. WILEY, contractor on the Northern Central Railroad, near Mount Royal reservoir, were destroyed by fire and twenty-four mules perished in the flames. Two colored men, who were asleep in the stables, were badly burned, it is supposed one fatally. From the fact that a strike has existed for some time among the workmen employed by Col. WILEY, the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Mail-Bag Thieves—A Bag Stolen and Rifled in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5.—A mail-bag containing letters for the Washington and Philadelphia distribution offices was stolen from the mail-wagon, this evening, while the messenger was on his way from the Post-office to the depot to meet the 6¾ train for New-York. The bag was afterward found cut open and rifled of its contents, except one bundle of letters for Delaware.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5.—The body of BRINTNALL SABIN, who has been missing about two weeks, was found today in Seekonk River, near where his horse and buggy had been previously recovered.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 5.—A fire occurred at Fair Haven, Vt., this morning, destroying a drug-store, jewelry-store, printing-office and dwelling-house. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Roman Catholic societies of this city are making extensive preparations for a grand procession on the occasion of the convention of the prelates of the Church in the city on Thursday next to protest against the action of VICTOR EMMANUEL. Addresses will be delivered in English, French and German.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—FERDINAND WATTS, a fireman, was run over and killed today by a steam fire-engine.

Will of the Late Senator Blood.

From the Troy Press, Dec. 5.

On Monday afternoon last, when it became evident that Senator BLOOD could not survive, he sent for Hon. GEORGE G. SCOTT, and in the presence of his physicians made his will. It is understood that his property is disposed of substantially as follows: To his wife, the homestead, with the household furniture, family horse and carriage, with ten acres of land surrounding the homestead, and $100,000. To his aged mother, $5,000. To each of his three brothers and four sisters, the sum of $3,000. The balance, including his scythe and axe factory, &c., is given to his only daughter, Mrs. HELENE KNICKERBOCKER, wife of HENRY SCHUYLER KNICKERBOCKER, who is directed to continue the works in operation as heretofore, until next Spring, at least. The executors of the will are Hon. GEO. G. SCOTT, the widow, Mrs. BLOOD, and his daughter, Mrs. KNICKERBOCKER. Work in the factory is to be resumed at once.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Progress of Rebellion in Entre Rios—Seizure of Montevideo—New Methodist Church—Extension of Central Railroad—Large Shipments of Sheep-skins.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1870.

Too much seems to have been made of the late battle in Entre Rios, between RIVAS and JORDAN, which took place at Santa Rosa on the 12th inst. First accounts reported a decisive victory over the rebels—later details only give a defeat of JORDAN in his attack on the National Army. His strength has been given in three official reports, as follows: First report, 6,000; second, 12,000; third, 15,000. Thus we are somewhat at a loss as to what men JORDAN really has in the field; probably 7,000 would be nearest the mark; if a greater number it would show the whole Province to be in his favor, which is here denied. Since this battle nothing has been done on either side, though the gallant manner in which the rebels three times charged up to the cannon's mouth shows them to be by no means deficient in bravery, else they could never have sustained a battle for three hours. "Official reports" state that his officers and men are daily deserting, but after the specimen given of these reports, much reliance cannot be placed upon them.

THE SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

APARICIO and MEDINA have completely invested Montevideo with a force of about seven thousand men; the besieged cannot have more than four thousand, but as the city is well defended by earthworks, the dread of all Guacho soldiers, who can only fight in open camp, the results are doubtful. The wires have been cut for a week; thus communication is very imperfect between this and Montevideo, and all our news comes up by river steamers. Gen. CARABALLO, in command of the national forces north of Rio Negro, was nearly murdered, last week, by his son. He received three severe dagger-thrusts in the chest, and he is but slowly recovering. SUAREZ is supposed to be "somewhere" between CARABALLO and APARICIO, but, though his forces number 5,000 or 6,000, he seems unable to raise the siege of Montevideo. In the meantime martial law is proclaimed, the State of Montevideo being purely military. The Oriental Government has managed to effect a loan with LANUS & Co., of this City, for $2,500,000 at 70, interest 18 per cent. per annum. Therefore, the war may linger on for months. The late Italian disturbance at Asamelon has passed off quietly, the affair having been explained and arranged in a satisfactory manner by the Italian Minister, who went up on a special mission to the Paraguayan Government.

NEW AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On the 17th inst. the foundation stone of a new church, belonging to the American Episcopal Methodist body, was laid in due form. The site is well chosen, being between Esmeralda and Maipu streets, facing Corrientes street. The structure will cost about $20,000, gold. Drs. VAULA and J. C. GOMEZ, two of the leading Argentine politicians, made appropriate addresses, as did also the United States Minister and Consul. The building, when completed, will be an ornament to the city. Its estimated cost is $60,000. It will comprise an audience-room to seat 600, a school-room, and class-rooms, with the minister's house on the upper story. The project was conceived three or four years ago by the late minister in charge, Rev. Dr. GOODFELLOW, who, however, left before the building could be commenced.

BUENOS AYRES' WATER SUPPLY.

A most satisfactory report has been given by the Water Supply Company of this city; the Company was started only two years back, and now supplies over 800,000 gallons daily; being about to enlarge its works, since the increasing demand requires larger tanks, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Gold has been discovered in the Straits of Magellan, on Argentine territory. It is of a very fine quality, to judge from several small nuggets which have been brought to Buenos Ayres. Its value remains to be proved.....An extension of the Central Argentine Railroad is to be made from Villa Maria to Rio Cuarto, a distance of eighty miles, at a cost of about $16,000 per mile. Though branching from the Central, it is an independent line, being under Government direction.....Large shipments of sheep-skins are being made to New-York. Six or seven vessels have left, and several more are loading to be dispatched in a few days; also two large steamers. Thus the imports will probably be large before this year closes and the new tariff operates.....Commercial news offers no change. Several lots of new wool have come in, fetching ordinary prices, but it is probable that most of this year's clip will be stored at the estancias until the European war is settled. PICKYUNE.

Indictments Against Cuban Filibusters.

Considerable excitement was caused at the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, on the entrance of the Grand Jury with three or four important indictments, which were presented to Judge WOODRUFF. It was reported that the indictments were found against persons engaged in fitting out an expedition to Cuba, but the Government officials preserved the closest silence in regard to the accused parties, or the nature of their offense. Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of the indicted persons, and Deputy Marshals KENNADY and ROBINSON were detailed to find the offenders. They scoured the City, last evening, in company with the private detective known as the "Spanish spy," but they were unable to apprehend the accused.

Bold Assault and Highway Robbery.

On Sunday night, while GEORGE THAYES was standing at his own door, corner of Sixty-first-street and First-avenue, he was attacked by PATRICK MARION, knocked down and robbed of his watch and chain, of the value of $150. SAMUEL BAILEY, of No. 233 East Sixty-first-street, happened to see the assault and rushed to Mr. THAYES' rescue. MARION, however, was prepared for him, and as soon as he came forward he struck him on the head with a heavy club, felling him to the ground. Officer KELLY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, then came along, and, on learning the circumstances of the affair, attempted to secure MARION. The ruffian gave a most desperate resistance, but was finally overpowered and secured by the officer, who conveyed him to the Station-house. M

claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every material fact, and thus complete equity would be done. A case which at one time threatened seriously to affect the relations between the United States and Spain has already been disposed of in this way. The claim of the *Col. Lloyd Aspinwall*, for the illegal seizure and detention of that vessel, was referred to arbitration, by mutual consent, and has resulted in an award to the United States, for the owners of the same, of $19,765 40, in gold. Another and long-pending claim of like nature, that of the whale-ship *Comanche*, has been disposed of by friendly arbitration, during the present year. It was referred, by the joint consent of Brazil and the United States, to the decision of Sir Edward THORNTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and testimony submitted by the two Governments, and awarded to the United States the sum of $100,749 08 in gold, which has since been paid by the Imperial Government. These recent examples show that the mode which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims is just and feasable, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be acceded to by Spain without further delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpectedly be without result, it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress and invite its action on the subject.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The long-deferred Peace Conference between Spain and the allied South American Republics, has been inaugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th of December, 1866, the Executive Department of the Government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied Republics. Hesitations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a Conference was arranged and was opened in this city on the 20th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the Ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Equador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia, the Conference was adjourned until the attendance of a plenipotentiary from that Republic could be secured, or other measures could be adopted toward compassing its objects. The allied and other Republics of Spanish origin on this continent may see in this fact a near proof of our sincere interest in their welfare—of our desire to see them blessed with good Governments, capable of maintaining order and preserving their respective territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is not probably far distant when in the natural course of events the European political connection with the continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped in view of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish-American States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States all the preeminence and all the advantages which Mr. MONROE, Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. CLAY contemplated when they proposed to join in the Congress of Panama.

THE SAN DOMINGO ANNEXATION SCHEME.

During the last session of Congress, a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of this country, commercially and materially, demanded the ratification of the treaty, and confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting as a part of its territory the island of San Domingo, a free port will be erected on the European model for Havana, or the Bay of Samana, a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary, without receiving corresponding benefits, and then will be seen the folly of rejecting so great a prize. The Government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought annexation to us. It is a weak Power, numbering probably less than 120,000 souls, and yet possessing one of the richest localities under the sun, capable of supporting a population of ten million of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable, because of its geographical position. It commands the approaches to the Caribbean Sea, and the Isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate, and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil of any of the West India Islands. Its possession by the United States will, in a few years, build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far toward restoring to us our lost merchant marine. It will give to us those articles which we consume greatly and do not produce; thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of foreign war it will give us command of the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from again possessing herself of a rendezvous upon our coast. It will protect our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and to the Bahama and Antilles. Twice we must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get by from Georgia to the West coast of Florida. San Domingo, with a staple government under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to 10,000 laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the island, and will seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence, each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery, as a measure of self-preservation to retain their islands. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of the North, its farms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food, tools and machinery will make it necessary that contiguous islands should have the same advantage in order to compete in the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, tropical fruits, &c. This will open free trade to a vast market for our products. The production of our own supplies of these articles will cut off more than $100,000,000 of our annual imports, besides largely increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. The balance of trade against us, including interest of bonds held by foreigners, and money shipments by our citizens traveling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield of precious metals in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished. The acquisition of San Domingo is an adherence to the Monroe doctrine—is a measure of national protection. It is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from West to East by way of the Isthmus of Darien; it is to build up our merchant marine. It is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactories; it is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil; it is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba and end an exterminatory conflict; it is to provide honest means of paying our national debt without overtaxing the people; it is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of every-day life at cheaper rates than ever before; and it is, in fine, a rapid stride toward that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle this country to assume among nations. In view of the importance of this question, I earnestly urge upon Congress early action expressive of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is that by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such Commission. The question may then be determined by the action of the two Houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of the admission of Texas. So convinced am I of the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo, and of the great disadvantages—I might almost say calamities—to flow from non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenue of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican Government in exempting from import duties a large tract of its territory on our borders, have not only been fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has hitherto been enjoyed. The expediency of taking into your serious consideration proper measures for counteracting the policy referred to will, it is presumed, engage your earnest attention.

EXTRADITION TREATIES.

It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against immunity to those who may have committed high crimes within their borders, and who may have sought refuge abroad. For this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American Republics, and others are in progress.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

The sense of Congress is desired as early as may be convenient, upon the proceedings of the Commission on Claims against Venezuela, as communicated in my Messages of March 4, 1869, March 1, 1870, and March 31, 1870. It has not been deemed advisable to distribute any of the money which has been received from that Government until Congress shall have acted upon the subject.

THE TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE.

The massacre of French and Russian residents at Tien-Tsin, under circumstances of great barbarity, were supposed by some to be premeditated, and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to establish such a supposition, but shows a complicity of the local authorities with the mob. The Government at Pekin, however, seems to have been disposed to fulfill the treaty obligations, so far as it was able to do so. Unfortunately the news of the affair between the German States and France reached China soon after the massacre. It seems to appear that the popular mind became possessed with the idea that this contest extending to Chinese waters would neutralize the Christian influence and power, and that the time was coming when the superstitious mass might expel all foreigners, and restore mandarin influence. Anticipating trouble from the cause, I invited France and North Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspended by act of the commanders, and to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and properties of Americans and Europeans.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

Since the adjournment of Congress the ratifications of the treaty with Great Britain for abolishing the mixed Courts for the suppression of the slave trade have been unchanged. It is believed that the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coast of Africa, whence the slaves are taken to Arabian markets.

THE NATURALIZATION CONVENTION WITH ENGLAND.

The ratifications of the Naturalization Convention between Great Britain and the United States have also been exchanged during the recess, and thus a long-standing dispute between the two Governments has been settled in accordance with the principles always contended for by the United States.

THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY LINE.

In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of engineers discovered that the commonly-received boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions at that place is about 4,700 feet south of the true position of the forty-ninth parallel, and that the line when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave the fort of the Hudson's Bay Company at Pembina within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British Government, I was informed in reply, that it did not seem probable that British occupation of the fort of Hudson's Bay Company should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two Governments, and I submit herewith estimates of expense of such a commission, on the part of the United States, and recommend an appropriation for that purpose. The land boundary has already been fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It should now be in like manner marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain growing out of the course pursued by that Government during the rebellion. The Cabinet of London, so far as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that Her Majesty's Government was guilty of negligence, or did, or permitted any act during the war for which the United States has just cause of complaint. I therefore recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of the claims on notice to the representative of Her Majesty at Washington, and to report the same for the consideration of these claims by the United States, so that the Government shall have the ownership of the private claims, as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain. It cannot be necessary to add that whenever Her Majesty's Government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The course pursued by the Canadian authorities toward the fishermen of the United States during the past season has not been marked by a friendly feeling. By the first article of the Convention of 1818 the fishermen of Britain and the United States, it was agreed, should have forever, in common with British subjects, the right of taking fish in certain waters therein defined. In the waters not included in the limits named in the Convention, (within three miles of parts of the British coast,) it has been the custom for twenty years to give to intruding fishermen of the United States a reasonable warning of their violation of the technical rights of Great Britain. The Imperial Government is understood to have delegated the whole or a share of its jurisdiction over the control of inshore fishery grounds to the colonial authorities known as the Dominion of Canada; and this semi-independent but irresponsible agent has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been seized without notice or warning, in violation of the custom previous. Large penalties have been taken into the colonial ports, their voyages broken up and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States, with a view to produce a pressure upon this Government. The statutes of the Dominion of Canada assume a still broader, more untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States. They authorize officers or persons to bring vessels hovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada into port to search the cargo, to examine the master on oath touching the cargo and voyage, and to inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary penalty if true answers are not given; and if such a vessel is found "preparing to fish" within three marine miles of any such coasts, bays, creeks or harbors, without a license, or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to it, they provide that the vessel, with her tackle, &c., shall be forfeited. It is not known that any condemnations have been made under this statute. Should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of the citizens of the United States. It has been claimed by Her Majesty's officials that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British Possessions in North America, except for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages, for purchasing wood and obtaining water, and that they have no right to enter at the British Custom-houses or to trade there, except for the purchase of wood and water, and that they must depart within twenty-four hours after notice to leave. It is not known that any seizure of a fishing vessel carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded on an alleged construction of the Convention of 1818 it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted on by Her Majesty's Government. During the Conference which preceded the negotiation of the Convention of 1818, the British Commissioners proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States from the privilege of carrying on trade with any of His Britannic Majesty's subjects residing within the limits assigned for their use; and also, that it should not be lawful for the vessels of the United States engaged in such fishery to have on board any goods, wares, or merchandise whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyages to and from said fishing-grounds; and any vessel of the United States which shall contravene this regulation, may be seized, condemned and confiscated, with her cargo." This proposition, which is identical with the construction now put upon the language of the Convention, was emphatically rejected by the American Commission, and thereupon was abandoned by the British Plenipotentiaries, and the article one, as it stands in the Convention, was adopted. It, however, it be said that this claim is founded on provincial or colonial statutes, and not upon the Convention, this Government cannot but regard them as unfriendly, and in contravention of the spirit if not of the letter of the treaty, for the faithful execution of which the Imperial Government is alone responsible. Unfriendly enactments may possibly be made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly acts toward our fishermen. I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorizing the entry of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada; and, further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operation of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of the right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the ST. LAWRENCE. This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean for eight States, with an aggregate population of about 17,000,000 inhabitants, and with an aggregate tonnage of 621,267 tons upon the waters which discharge into it. The revenue commerce of our northern States is open to British competition, and the major part of it is done in British bottoms. If the American seamen be excluded from this natural avenue to the ocean, the monopoly of the direct commerce of the lake ports with the Atlantic would be in foreign hands; their vessels on Transatlantic voyages having no access to our lake ports which would be denied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice. During the Administration of Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Mr. CLAY unquestionably demonstrated the national right of the citizens of the United States to the navigation of this river, claiming that the action of the Congress of Vienna in opening the Rhine and other rivers to all nations showed the judgment of European jurists and statesmen, that the inhabitants of a country, through which a navigable river passes have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and into the sea. Without passing through the territories of another Power. This right does not exclude the coequal right of the sovereign possessing the territory through which the river debouches into the sea to make such regulations relative to the police of the navigation as may be reasonably necessary. I have since reiterated the views of Mr. CLAY, and have been asked if, in my opinion, the Government of the United States should not abrogate the treaty of 1818 and take back the full control of the fishery grounds to the colonial authorities, if Great Britain should not, of her own motion, extend the hospitality of her ports to our fishermen. I have answered that I do not. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two Governments, and I submit herewith estimates of expense of such a commission, on the part of the United States, and recommend an appropriation for that purpose. The land boundary has already been fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It should now be in like manner marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

OUR DEPRESSED COMMERCE.

Our depressed commerce is a subject to which I call your special attention. In the last half century it has been suggested that we will in the future have to look more to the countries south of us, and to China and Japan, for its renewal. Our own representatives to all those Governments have exerted their influence to encourage trade between the United States and the countries to which they are accredited. But the fact exists that the carrying trade is done almost entirely in foreign bottoms, and while this state of affairs exists, we cannot control our due share of the commerce of the world. That between the Pacific States and China and Japan is monopolized by the carrying trade now conducted in American vessels. I would recommend a liberal policy toward that line of American steamers—one that will insure its success and even increased usefulness. The cost of building iron vessels, the only ones that can compete with foreign ships in this commerce, has to such a much greater in the United States than in foreign countries, that without some assistance from the Government they cannot be successfully built here. Herewith will be several propositions laid before Congress, in the course of its present session, looking to a remedy, for the evil, or at least to a mitigation of it, from the National Treasury. I hope such encouragement will be given as will insure American shipping on the high seas and American ship-building at home.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The condition of the archives of the Department of State calls for the early action of Congress. The building now rented by that department is a frail structure, at an inconvenient distance from the Executive mansion, and from the other Departments. It is ill-adapted to the purpose for which it is used, has not capacity to accommodate the archives, and is not fire-proof. Its remote situation, its slender construction, and the absence of a supply of water in the neighborhood, leave but little hope of safety for much of its invaluable contents in the event of accident of a fire. Its destruction would involve the loss of the rolls containing the original acts and resolutions of Congress of the historic records of the Revolution, and of the confederation of the whole series of diplomatic and consular archives since the adoption of the Constitution, and of the many other valuable records and papers left with that department when it was the principal depository of the Governmental archives. I recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Department of State.

CHANGE IN DEPARTMENT DUTIES.

I recommend to your reconsideration the propriety of retaining in the Department of the Interior, to which they were transferred, appropriate to belong, all powers and duties in relation to the Territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or usage; and from the Interior Department to the War Department, the custody of the records of all claims for payment of soldiers' pensions. I would further recommend that the payment of naval pensions be transferred to one of the bureaus of the Navy Department.

ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The estimates of the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year are $18,846,245 01 less than for the current one, but exceed the appropriation for the present year for the same items $1,872,137 56. In this estimate, however, is included $22,105,376 87 for public works heretofore provided for by separate appropriations, the rights of which only so much is asked as Congress may choose to give. The appropriation for the same works for the present fiscal year was $11,964,318 00.

GOLD VS. CURRENCY.

The average value of gold, as compared with national currency, for the whole of the year 1869, was about 132 cents; for seven months of 1870, the same relative value has been about 115. The approach to a specie basis is very gratifying; but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity, and tends to keep up prices to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency have been felt now, when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time has arrived when, by wise and prudent legislation, Congress should look to a policy which would place our currency on a par with gold at no distant day.

TAXATION AND REVENUE REFORM.

The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than eighty million dollars per annum. By steadiness in our present course there is no reason why, in a few short years, the national tax-gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stamp dispensed by Postmasters in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of duties on imports, we put a duty only, upon those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than we produce, revenue enough may be raised after a few years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness to fulfill all our obligations. A further reduction of expenses in addition to a thorough examination, and revision of our tariff laws, with a view to the protection of the revenue, &c., by directly taxing the people, then will be a consummation devoutly to be wished, and confidently believe the people are with me. If it means failure to provide the necessary means to defray all expenses of the Government, and thereby repudiation of the public debt and pensions, then I am still more opposed to such action. The great Revenue reform has not been defined by any of its advocates, to my knowledge, but seems to be accepted as something which is to supply every man's wants without any cost or effort on his part. A true revenue reform cannot be made in a day, but whatever be the work, national legislation and of time. As soon as the revenue can be dispensed with all duty should be removed from coffee, tea and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves. The necessities of the country compel us to collect revenue from our imports. An army of collectors and assessors is not a pleasant sight to the citizen; but that or a tariff for revenue is necessary. A tariff, so far as it acts as an encouragement to home products, affords employment to labor at living wages, in contrast to the pauper labor of the Old World, and also in the development of home resources.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Under the act of Congress of the 15th day of July, 1870, the army has gradually been reduced, so that on the 1st of January, 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contemplated by that law. The War Department building is an old structure, not fire-proof, and entirely inadequate in dimensions to our present wants. Many thousands of dollars are now paid annually for rent of private buildings to accommodate the various bureaus of the Department. I recommend an appropriation for a new War Department building, suited to the present and growing wants of the nation. The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fiscal year. For details you are referred to his accompanying report.

THE NAVY.

The expenses of the navy for the whole of the last year, i. e., from Dec. 1, 1869, the date of the last report, are less than $19,000,000, or about $1,000,000 less than they were the previous year. The expenses since the commencement of this fiscal year, i. e., since July 1, show for the five months a decrease of over $2,400,000 from those of the corresponding months of last year. The estimates for the current year were $23,205,671 27. Those for next year are $20,683,317, with $955,100 additional for necessary permanent improvements. These estimates are made closely, for the mere maintenance of the naval establishment as it now is. A reasonable arrangement as to the police of the St. Lawrence which may be suggested by Great Britain. If the claim made by Mr. CLAY was just when the population of the States bordering on the lower St. Lawrence was only 3,440,000, it is now, for decades greater since an equity from the increased population, wealth, production and tonnage of the States on the Canadian frontier. Since Mr. CLAY advanced his argument in behalf of our right, the principle for which he contended has been frequently and by various nations recognized by law or by treaty, and has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence, in 1831, the Rhine was declared free, from the point where it is first navigable into the sea. By the convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Douro, throughout its whole extent, was made free for the subjects of both Crowns. In 1853, the Argentine Confederation, by treaty, threw open the free navigation of the Paraná and Uruguay to the merchant vessels of all nations. In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty which provided for the free navigation of the Danube. In 1858, Bolivia, by treaty, declared that it regarded the rivers Amazon and La Plata, in accordance with fixed principles of international law, as highways or channels opened by nature for the commerce of all nations. In 1863, the Paraná was made free by treaty, and in December, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil, by imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be open to the frontier of Brazil to the merchant ships of all nations. The greatest living British authority on this subject, while asserting the abstract right of the British claim, says: "It seems difficult to deny the Government of Great Britain may ground her refusal upon strict law, but it is equally difficult to deny—first, that in so doing, she exercises harshly an extreme and hard law; and, second ly, that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and disreputable inconsistency with her conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. On the ground that she possessed a small domain in which the Mississippi took its rise, she insisted on the right to navigate the entire volume of its waters. On the ground that she possesses both banks of the St. Lawrence, where it disembogues itself into the sea, she denies to the United States the right of navigation of the river, which is the outlet of the great lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, and the whole of Lake Michigan, through which the river flows, are the property of the United States. The whole nation is interested in securing cheap transportation from the agricultural States of the West to the Atlantic seaboard. To the citizens of those States it represents a greater return for their labor, to the inhabitants of the sea-board it affords cheaper food, to the nation an increased in the annual surplus of wealth. It is hoped that the Government of Great Britain will see the justice of abandoning the narrow and inconsistent claim to which her Canadian Provinces have urged her adherence.

OUR DEPRESSED COMMERCE.

Our depressed commerce is a subject to which I call your special attention. In the last half century it has been suggested that we will in the future have to look more to the countries south of us, and to China and Japan, for its renewal. Our own representatives to all those Governments have exerted their influence to encourage trade between the United States and the countries to which they are accredited. But the fact exists that the carrying trade is done almost entirely in foreign bottoms, and while this state of affairs exists, we cannot control our due share of the commerce of the world. That between the Pacific States and China and Japan is monopolized by the carrying trade now conducted in American vessels. I would recommend a liberal policy toward that line of American steamers—one that will insure its success and even increased usefulness. The cost of building iron vessels, the only ones that can compete with foreign ships in this commerce, has to such a much greater in the United States than in foreign countries, that without some assistance from the Government they cannot be successfully built here. Herewith will be several propositions laid before Congress, in the course of its present session, looking to a remedy, for the evil, or at least to a mitigation of it, from the National Treasury. I hope such encouragement will be given as will insure American shipping on the high seas and American ship-building at home.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The condition of the archives of the Department of State calls for the early action of Congress. The building now rented by that department is a frail structure, at an inconvenient distance from the Executive mansion, and from the other Departments. It is ill-adapted to the purpose for which it is used, has not capacity to accommodate the archives, and is not fire-proof. Its remote situation, its slender construction, and the absence of a supply of water in the neighborhood, leave but little hope of safety for much of its invaluable contents in the event of accident of a fire. Its destruction would involve the loss of the rolls containing the original acts and resolutions of Congress of the historic records of the Revolution, and of the confederation of the whole series of diplomatic and consular archives since the adoption of the Constitution, and of the many other valuable records and papers left with that department when it was the principal depository of the Governmental archives. I recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Department of State.

CHANGE IN DEPARTMENT DUTIES.

I recommend to your reconsideration the propriety of retaining in the Department of the Interior, to which they were transferred, appropriate to belong, all powers and duties in relation to the Territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or usage; and from the Interior Department to the War Department, the custody of the records of all claims for payment of soldiers' pensions. I would further recommend that the payment of naval pensions be transferred to one of the bureaus of the Navy Department.

ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The estimates of the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year are $18,846,245 01 less than for the current one, but exceed the appropriation for the present year for the same items $1,872,137 56. In this estimate, however, is included $22,105,376 87 for public works heretofore provided for by separate appropriations, the rights of which only so much is asked as Congress may choose to give. The appropriation for the same works for the present fiscal year was $11,964,318 00.

GOLD VS. CURRENCY.

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THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster-General shows a most satisfactory working of that Department, with the adoption of the recommendation contained therein, particularly those relating to a reform in the franking privilege, and the adoption of correspondence cards. A self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for, and at no distant day, and a further deduction of postage be established. I recommend authorization by Congress to the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through their respective Departments. At present these commissions where appointments are Presidential are issued by the State Department. The law in all the Departments of Government, except those of the Post-office and of Justice, authorizes each to issue its own commissions.

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to one abuse of long standing, which I would, if I could, be guided by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employes, who do not require "the advice and consent of the Senate" to make their appointments complete. I would have it govern, if the force, how and when and at what time all appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of Departments, as that of appointments; nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men, for public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

REFORM IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Reform in the management of Indian affairs has received the special attention of the Administration from its inauguration to the present day. It has experimented at making it a missionary, and it has tried with the policy given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendencies not so disposed of were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress relieving the army officers from civil offices, ineligible for civil operations. Indian agencies being civil offices, I determined to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missionaries among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denomination, who would undertake the civilization of the Indians, and who would work. The societies selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to watch over them, and aid them as missionaries, and Christianize and civilize the Indian, and to train him in the arts of peace. The Government watches over the official acts of these agents, and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in any other manner. I entertain the confident hope that the policy now pursued will, in a few years, bring all Indians upon reservations where they will live in houses, have schools, houses of worship, where they will be pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-abiding white man with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements. I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for full information on this subject.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year 809,541,809 acres of public land were disposed of. Of this quantity 369,601,005 acres were taken up under the Homestead law, and 218,093,581 acres were sold for cash. The remainder was located with military warrant, college or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants to railroads, or for other public purposes. The entries under the Homestead law during the last year covered 961,545 acres more than those during the preceding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market will amply suffice for the demand under the system of the sales under the Homestead or Pre-emption laws, it is not, however, limited to land subject to sale at private entry. Any unappropriated surveyed public land may, to a limited extent, be acquired under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements in regard to the residence, improvement and cultivation. The special soldier's preference right of purchase is even broader and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. This right was formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was conferred only by special statutes. They were enacted from time to time to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized intrusion upon the national domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and consequent enhancement of value of lands considered of more importance to our well-being than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and Territories attest the wisdom of a policy which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within the reach of all. The pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life, and thus aids in laying the foundation of new commonwealths, renders a signal service to his country, and is entitled to its special favor and protection. The laws seem to secure this end, and largely promote the general welfare. They should, therefore, be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants. The time-honored and beneficent policy of setting apart certain sections of public land for educational purposes in the new States should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for these objects, I submit as a question worthy of serious consideration, whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provisions of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

LAND GRANTS TO STATES AND CORPORATIONS.

In addition to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to States in which they are situated, the lands included under the Agricultural College acts, and for internal improvement purposes under the act of September, 1841, and the acts supplementary thereto, there had been conveyed to the close of the last fiscal year by patent or other equivalent evidence of title to railroad corporations 2,759,625,788 and 1-100 acres for railroad, canal and wagon roads. It is estimated that there are an additional quantity of 174,785,623 acres is still due under grants for like uses. The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than forty years ago by the State of Indiana and Illinois, to aid those States in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie, and the waters of Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed with some modifications by the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central Railway. Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with railways completed or in process of construction. As the several sections are rated at the double minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced price has thus in many instances indemnified the Treasury for the granted land. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given a vigorous impetus to the development of our resources and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country. It may, however, be well inquired that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, nor grant lands in any instance, unless the projected work is of acknowledged material importance. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either description; but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the right of settlers and of the public be more effectually secured and protected by appropriate legislation.

[illegible] AND WATERS.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applications for patents, 3,876 caveats, and 120 applications for the extension of patents; 13,824 patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, 11,004 tended, and 1,089 allowed but not issued by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were $13,620,620 in excess of its expenditures.

THE CENSUS.

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report, containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery during the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the dispatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus, at no distant day, be furnished with an authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although during the decade which has just

performance of their duties. Excluding the employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the messengers and laborers, there were 3,152 persons in the employ of the Treasury Department at Washington on the first day of November, 1870, and of these 1,489 were in office on the fourth day of March last, leaving 664 as the total number of appointments made since that time. Previous to the war the business of the Department was so small that on the first of March 1861, only 452 persons were employed, and of these fifty-seven were now in the service. One has been in office over fifty years, two others over forty years, one over thirty-five years, seven over thirty years, one over twenty-five years, ten over twenty years, fourteen over fifteen years, and twelve over ten years. These statements show that the changes in the Departments are not so numerous as to deprive the service of the knowledge derived from experience. On the other hand, the introduction of new men secures additional energy and efficiency. Two errors prevail in the community in connection with the subject. One is, that under a republican government every man has a right to an office. This is in no sense true. The only right is that of the people to elect and to have appointed to office persons best qualified to perform the work. The other error is that offices in the Treasury Department are prizes, which the politicians of the country may wisely seek. Speaking generally, it is a misfortune to a young man who possesses even ordinary capacity for business, as labor to remain permanently in the public offices of this city. It is, however, true that many of the most valuable clerks in the Treasury are young men who, having pursued collegiate studies, or who, having completed the course, remain from one to four years in the Department, with the purpose, by industry and economy, of securing a small amount of money with which to commence active life elsewhere. A system of life tenure would exclude all these men from the service, unless they chose to accept it as a permanent pursuit, which in the main would be an injury to them and to the country. I am also fully convinced that any more permanent tenure of office would materially impair the efficiency of the revenue system. There are many thousand men employed in the Customs and internal revenue service, and however careful the preliminary examination might be, yet the evils which would impair the efficiency would undoubtedly exist. No system of examination could exclude all those who are dishonest, or who, under the pressure of necessity or the offer of sudden wealth, might yield to temptation. It often happens—and it would happen under any system—that men are found who are honest, temperate, and apparently capable, and yet lack the energy or the courage essential to the enforcement of the Revenue laws, a duty which often requires sagacity and a kind of intelligence for which the ability to recover through formal questions. Men who discover unqualified should be removed from office, and this without an investigation, which, indeed, might furnish nothing tangible in justification of the act. So, too, in Custom-houses or collection districts, a branch of the service will fail to meet just expectations, although no dishonesty may be traceable to any person connected with the office. In such cases the interests of the Government demand a change, and a change must be made without a hearing of the party concerned. I may be warranted in saying, in this connection, that the evil of office-seeking, although great, is probably exaggerated in the public mind. It is true that there are more applications for appointments to office in the Department than can be met, but the number of applicants who are well qualified who could pass any proper examination is not usually very large.

Outside of the Department, and in the several States and Districts of the country, the number of applicants for local services does not often exceed three or four to each office, and occasionally there are not more than one or two who are really so presented as to be considered in connection with the appointment.

In justification of the present tenure, and as a proper recognition of the services of the officers and clerks employed in this Department, I express the opinion that the business, upon the whole, is not only done in a satisfactory manner, but that it will compare in accuracy and efficiency with the business of the country generally, which is carried on by corporations or individuals.

TAXATION, REVENUE, AND THE DEBT.

In my annual report of December last, I advised the continuance of the existing system of taxation as an essential condition to the success of the proposed loans—the circumstance that war was declared between France and Prussia, simultaneously with the passage of the Loan bill, put it out of the power of the Department to make the negotiation, as had been expected. The large revenues, which the Government continuing without material abatement until the present time, improved the credit of the country, enabled the Treasury Department, by weekly purchases, to reduce the amount of surplus bonds offered for sale, and contributed to depreciate the market rate of gold.

I also expressed the opinion that the settled policy of the country should contemplate a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, pay the interest on the public debt, and from twenty-five to fifty million dollars of the principal annually. The reduction of the public debt, since the 20th day of June last, has been so great as to render it certain that the total reduction for the present fiscal year will exceed $60,000,000. The natural increase of the business of the country during the next eighteen months is likely to be such as to show a surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, of about $50,000,000. The principal of the public debt on the last day of November, 1870, not deducting money on hand, was $2,418,673,044 45. Of this amount, $686,289,250 00 was represented by United States notes and fractional currency, not bearing interest; $678,776,000 of the country, acting without the authority of the laws, will require about $800,000,000 of bonds to be placed on deposit as security for their circulation. Should the present system of furnishing a paper circulation for the country, partly by the Treasury and partly by the national banks, be continued, the circulation to be furnished by the Treasury, or by the United States credit of the United States will be the security for the redemption of the notes. From this view of the policy of the country it follows that about $800,000,000 of the debt will remain unpaid, existing either in the form of Treasury notes in circulation without interest, or in bonds held by the banks and held as security for the redemption of their notes; and that only about $1,600,000,000 of the principal of the debt is subject to payment. This result, if not prejudicial, although highly favorable, is not such as to warrant important changes in the revenue system at the present session of Congress; but should the result, during the coming year, meet my expectations, it will be possible, at the December session of the First Regular Congress, to make a very material reduction in the revenue without impairing the ability of the Government to make satisfactory payments of the public debt.

The reduction already made has been advantageous to the country, not only in the particulars indicated, but in other respects hardly less important. There is much evidence tending to show that no other event, since the conclusion of the war, has contributed so much to the diffusion of republican opinion in Europe. The spread of these opinions stimulates emigration from Europe, and at the same time prepares the way for the establishment of free institutions on that continent. There can be no doubt that a policy accepting the debt as a permanent would retard emigration from Europe, especially of the reading and reflecting classes. Whatever arguments may be adduced, or whatever theories may be advanced, the fact must ever remain that a public debt is a public evil.

It is especially burdensome to the laboring classes, and it is therefore in their interest to provide for the constant reduction of the existing national debt. This policy will not prevent such changes in the revenue system from time to time as will equalize the inevitable burdens of our present condition, and, within a comparatively short period, the taxes will be removed from many articles of prime necessity.

It is the occasion of satisfaction that no other nation ever passed through a great war with so slight a shock to industry and business. Specific information of general intelligence from various parts of the United States show that all classes, and especially the laboring classes, share in the enjoyment of more than average prosperity, whether tested by the experience of this country or by the present condition of other nations. No reason can be found, however, in the favorable condition of public and private affairs for neglecting any proper means for equalizing and diminishing the burden of taxation, but it does justify the statement that the nation can make provision for the public debt in the manner recommended, without embarrassing its industry or retarding its progress.

[Signed.] GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Abstract of the Report of Hiland R. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency.

Since my last annual report, thirty-seven national banks have been organized, making the total number organized up to date 1,721. Of this number, five banks were organized by the surrender of circulating notes for that purpose by existing national banks, and did not increase the aggregate of bank circulation.

NEW BANKS.

Thirty-one banks have been organized under the act approved July 12, 1870, providing for the issue of $54,000,000 of additional national bank circulation. The aggregate capital of the new banks is $9,320,000, giving an average to each bank of about $300,000, and distributed among the several States as follows:

	Capital.		Capital.
Illinois, 7 banks	$965,000	Kansas, 1 bank	$50,000
Michigan, 4 banks	400,000	Kentucky, 4 banks	360,000
Wisconsin, 3 banks	350,000	Tennessee, 3 banks	291,000
Iowa, 2 banks	150,000	Virginia, 2 banks	225,000
Missouri, 2 banks	850,000	Georgia, 1 bank	200,000

There are now on file 269 applications for banks. The amount of capital required to supply them all would be $27,000,000. Probably, if all these applications should be granted, not more than half of them would be carried through to a complete organization. The amount of capital in the Western and Southern States, not permanently invested or actively employed in business of various kinds cannot be very large, and the impression that many millions of cash capital were awaiting the opportunity of investment in national banking institutions has not been fully sustained. The provision made by the late act is undoubtedly ample for the supply of those States which have less than their proportion, and would probably suffice to supply all reasonable demands, even if not restricted in its distribution. The propriety of providing for the removal of such restrictions after the expiration of one year from the date of the passage of the act is respectfully suggested.

GOLD BANKS.

Under the provisions of sections 5, 4 and 5 of the act approved July 12, 1870, authorizing the establishment of national banks for the issue of circulating notes redeemable in specie, but one bank has yet been established, the Kidder National Gold Bank of Boston, Mass., with a capital of $300,000. Information has been received that several other institutions of this character are in process of organization, or in contemplation, two or three of which are in California. It is still supposed that one or more gold banks might be established and successfully carried on in each of the Atlantic seaboard cities, where a considerable foreign trade is carried on. If all the business of this kind in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore could be concentrated in one or two banking institutions in each, its extent would undoubtedly warrant the employment of a very respectable amount for its exclusive accommodation.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Under the operation of the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, "to require national banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes," twenty banks, which had been nominally in liquidation for various periods of time, have deposited in the Treasury of the United States legal-tender notes for the redemption of their circulation, and taken up the bonds pledged as security therefor. The amount of such deposits since my last report is $2,401,910, and the amount of bonds, at their par value, thereby released is $2,766,000. All banks in liquidation, except those in process of consolidation with other banks, have now retired their circulation.

WORN OUT CURRENCY AND COUNTERFEITS.

Since the organization of this Bureau to the last day of October, 1870, circulating notes more or less worn and mutilated have been returned by the banks, to be burned to the amount of $[illegible]. Of this sum, $17,885,119, or more than one-half of the total amount, was returned during the last year. The rapidity with which the national bank notes are becoming unfit for circulation is constantly increasing, requiring a constantly increasing force of clerks to attend properly and promptly to the assorting, counting, registration and final burning of the notes. To protect the public from the impositions of counterfeiters it is recommended that every national bank be required, through its officers, to stamp the word "counterfeit" upon every false, forged, or counterfeit national bank note that may be recognized as such on presentation at the bank.

CRIPPLED BANKS.

When the capital of a bank becomes seriously impaired by losses or otherwise, it would be desirable for the Controller of the Currency to be clothed with sufficient power to require the bank to be wound up, or to have its capital made good, within a reasonable time. As the law stands, he can only prohibit the bank from declaring any dividends so long as the capital of the bank remains impaired, but the resources of a bank may be crippled and its usefulness destroyed beyond hope of repair, and yet it may continue to live a sickly existence for years. In such cases the bank should be required to make up the losses by an assessment on its stockholders, or to go into liquidation and be closed.

BANK PROFITS LAST YEAR.

The operations of the national banks throughout the country during the last year have been characterized by prudence and exemption from disaster to an unusual extent. The profits have not been so large as in former years, owing to various causes, among which may be noted the decline in the premium on gold, a reduction in the amount of transactions in Government bonds and consequent falling off in commissions, and the fact that, owing to the general shrinkage in values which has taken place, the banks generally have realized their losses, and have charged off the bulk of their bad debts. The result, however, may be regarded as, upon the whole, satisfactory. Very thorough and rigid scrutinies have been made by skilled accountants, commissioned as examiners, into the mode of doing business, character of the management, and the value and condition of the assets of the banks during the year, and it has been ascertained that the bills and notes discounted are, to a very large extent, based upon bona fide transactions, while the accommodation loans are uniformly safe and well secured. The reserves required by law to be held, to secure the payment of circulation and deposits, are, as a rule, kept on hand, and the general average of reserves is considerably above the amount required.

LOANS, INTEREST AND TAXES.

The limitation of loans to one tenth of the paid in capital, is a most wholesome restriction, in a large majority of the banks, carefully observed, and the loans are almost uniformly well distributed. In very few instances are the directors allowed to monopolize to any considerable extent the facilities offered. Complaint is made from time to time, and from various localities, that borrowers are compelled to pay more than the legal rate of interest for money, and doubtless the complaint is well founded. In nine cases out of ten the evil complained of is caused by the high rate of taxation imposed by State authority. Formerly, when the bank circulation was issued and the business of the country was transacted by institutions incorporated by State Legislatures, capital invested in banks was practically exempted from taxation, in return for which immunity the banks were required to lend money at certain specified rates of interest, while very frequently individuals were allowed by law to lend money, by special contracts, at much higher rates. The rates established for banks, under the conditions referred to, still continue, and are sought to be enforced, but the immunities which enabled them to observe those rates have been taken away. The privilege of issuing circulating notes is no more valuable as a franchise, under Federal authority than it always has been under State authority. The profits derived from it are commonly over-estimated. A fair estimate of the average percentage of profit on circulation will not much exceed five per cent, and in 10 years, at the average rate of interest paid by national banks, so that the profits derived from the business of banking depend mainly upon the amount of deposits, which after all constitute the true basis of banking. In view of all the facts, it seems desirable that the old relations between the rate of interest and the rate of taxation, established and observed by nearly all the States in which banks of issue were authorized, should not be entirely ignored with regard to national banks, and that such as the power of the States over the national banks, in these two important particulars, is exercised by the Government of the United States Government, it would be a wise precaution for Congress to fix a distribution as would prevent unwise, unfriendly, or otherwise damaging legislation.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Allusion has been made in former reports to the custom of paying interest on deposits by national banks. The practice existed long before any Government bills had an existence, and they only continue to do what their predecessors did before them, and what bankers everywhere consider themselves compelled to do. Ordinarily, judging of banks as of individuals, the one most in need of money offers the greatest inducement for deposits. In this country the custom is dangerous; in practice it is not always safe, but, nevertheless, it is so thoroughly intrenched in its position by long observance, that any sweeping enactment prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits by national banks would be evaded in some way, or the banks would lose their deposits. There are scores of banks and bankers not subject to the control of Congress, who would rejoice over such a prohibition as over the discomfiture of an enemy; yet there is one point that should be guarded. The reserves of the whole country are held to a large extent in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and other large cities. Those reserves should be placed under such restrictions as would obviate all necessity for their use by the depository bank. If the institutions owning these reserves cannot afford to allow them to remain unemployed, so that they may be in reality what they are in name, relief should be afforded in some other way. There may be prosperous and easy times for years, but there may come a day when the ability of a single bank in New-York City to pay the deposits of its country bank correspondents—their reserves—will depend the safety of the whole country. The banks of New-York City have paid as interest on deposits, during the year ending with the 30th of September, the sum of $2,845,639 10; the Boston banks, $682,272 66; the Philadelphia banks, $119,001 67; while the aggregate sum paid by all the banks that allow interest on deposits is $6,466,172 63. These large sums indicate the wide prevalence of the practice under consideration, and the difficulty that would be experienced in any attempt to effect its entire abrogation. If by any means, however, the moneys held in the large cities, constituting the reserves of the country banks can be exempt from the operation of this custom, the main point, and the one in which, above all others, the entire public is interested, will be gained. The further consideration of this subject is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

The necessity for some arrangement by which the notes of national banks may be assorted and returned to the several banks of issue for redemption is becoming more and more apparent, as the difficulty of dealing with the worn and mutilated notes now in circulation is experienced. The arguments contained in former reports, in favor of a general redeeming agency in the City of New-York, will not be repeated or extended on the present occasion. The conviction is expressed, that unless the banks were authorized to establish an institution of their own for that purpose, owned, controlled, and managed in their interest, they would find it greatly to their profit to do so. Such an institution would also serve as the custodian of the reserves kept in New-York, thereby exempting them from the risks incident to funds deposited in the ordinary way and drawing interest, and would, perhaps, obviate the necessity of specific legislation upon the subject of the payment of interest on deposits; while the benefits to the whole country, arising from a fiscal agency so truly national in its character, regulating the currency, the exchanges, and the banking interests of the country, beyond the control of any ring or clique—because managed by all for the benefit of all—would be of the most substantial and enduring kind.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Report of Secretary Robeson—Our Present Naval Force and Immediate Need of Its Extension—The Canal Surveys—Encouragement of New Ship-Building.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1870.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the Navy Department and the naval service, for the last year:

STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

At the date of my last report, the navy of the United States consisted of 188 ships of all classes, calculated to carry, when in commission, 1,822 guns, exclusive of howitzers. Since that time four small gun-boats—the *Seminole* and the *Otsego* (tug) at home, and the *Maumee* and the *Unadilla* in the East—have been condemned as unseaworthy, and sold. The tug *Resolute* was also sold under an act of Congress, to the Government of Liberia, through the agency of the President of that Republic, who visited this country with authority to carry out the requirements of the law. On the 22d of January last, the tug *Maria* was run into and sunk on Long Island Sound, with a loss of four men, and on the night of the 26th of the same month the steam sloop *Oneida* was cut down by the English passenger steamer *Bombay*, off the Bay of Jeddo, with the loss of most of her officers and crew. Thus reduced, the navy consists at this time of 181 vessels, calculated to carry 1,809 guns. Of these fifty-one are of the iron-clad or monitor class; of the remainder thirty are sailing vessels without any steam power, and the balance steamers or sailing vessels with auxiliary steam power. Of these forty-five vessels, including steam and hospital ships, mounting 465 guns, are attached to the several fleets, and four others, mounting seven guns, are in commission for special service. These, with six receiving ships at the various stations, and the tugs and small vessels on duty at the navy-yards and stations, make the naval force now in commission. Of the remaining ships, thirteen are on the stocks in various states of forwardness, fifteen are under repair at the various yards, and the balance are laid up in ordinary, or as unfit for service or repair.

THE NAVY SHOULD BE AT ONCE STRENGTHENED.

During the period which has passed since my last report the United States of America have been at peace with all nations, and the duties of her navy have been nowhere those of active hostility. The efforts of her officers in the public service must always be in some degree warlike, since it represents abroad the military power of the Government, and, displaying everywhere the flag of the country, is expected to protect the rights which that represents from the attempts of the lawless, ignorance and the encroachments of uncivilized power. Our people, peaceful, prosperous and secure at home, and representing peculiarly the civilization of humanity and peace, are slow to realise the trials to which their governmental, commercial and religious representatives, scattered throughout the world, are often subjected, and the sudden and sometimes appalling dangers which threaten so frequently their personal safety and our national honor. But those who are charged with the duty of anticipating, as far as may be, such dangers, and of guarding against them, are reassured by their presence, and by the want of adequate power at command for protection or redress. Almost every foreign mail during the past year has brought, through the appropriate channels, to the Navy Department, from our citizens and representatives in every quarter of the globe, requests, which are sometimes appeals, for that assurance of safety and protection abroad which is only afforded by the presence of an armed vessel of the Government. On our own continent, war in the West Indies and complications on the Isthmus banks have called simultaneously for the presence of our ships of war in both portions of the North Atlantic station. From the isolated groups of the Pacific, and from every struggling Government of the South, we are called upon to protect the persons and property of our citizens. Everywhere on the shores of civilization, the flag of our country, in the phrase, the security of American interests and the rights of American citizens demand at the juncture the presence of our flag; and in the half-civilized East our commerce is constantly startled by outbreaks which defy the power of even friendly Governments.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

The navigable waters of the globe, embracing an area of over 140,000,000 square miles, are divided, for the purpose of our naval operations, into five distinct cruising stations, to each of which is assigned such of our naval force as the circumstances of each may require and the means at the command of the Department permit. The limits of these stations have not been changed since the date of my last report, nor have the relative proportions of force, to any great extent, the force assigned to each of the North Atlantic Station, extending eastward from the mouth of the Amazon and westward from the forty-third degree of longitude west of Greenwich, embraces more than 3,000 miles of our own coast line on the Atlantic and the Gulf, and includes within its limits all the West India islands and the coasts of Mexico, the Isthmus and the northern countries of South America. The force on this station is under the command of Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, who relieved Rear-Admiral C. H. POOR on the 16th of August last. The vessels on this station, viz.: The *Congress*, the *Sacramento*, the *Sabine*, the *Kansas* and the *Nyanie*, with the tug *Pilgrim*, and the iron-clads *Dictator*, *Terror*, *Ajax* and *Saugus*, and the *Pawnee* as an hospital-ship, making in all fourteen ships, including the tug, mounting ninety-nine guns. Of this fleet, all but four vessels—the *Congress*, the *Nantasket*, the *Dictator* and the *Saugus*—have been refitted or repaired during the past year. The principal head-quarters of this fleet is at Key West, selected as the most convenient station, within the Gulf of Mexico or Havana, and in direct communication by telegraph with Washington. Only the four monitors, with the hospital-ship and tug, cannot be considered as cruisers. The latter is stationed permanently as head-quarters, and the former, whose movements are slow and expensive, are kept ready for service in the Gulf, and not only for long cruises, a display of force is called for. The steamers *Nyanie* and *Kansas*, of this squadron, are at present engaged on special service connected with the surveys of the Darien and Tehuantepec routes. During the past year, the vessels of this fleet have been largely engaged in cruising among the West India Islands, especially in the neighborhood of San Domingo, to the Government of which Republic we extend our protection, under the terms of the pending treaties, and in the waters of Cuba, where a condition of civil strife demanded the presence of our ships of war for the protection of American interests. These waters embrace an area of 600,000 square miles. The Island of San Domingo itself has a coast line of over 1,100 miles, while that of Cuba exceeds 1,200 miles in extent. In these waters the force of other and distant nations far exceeds our own. The French and English fleets on this station are far larger than our own, while that of Spain is made up of twenty-five ships, including several powerful sea-going iron-clads, mounting in all 356 guns, besides thirty gun-boats, mounted, each with one heavy rifle gun.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

The South Atlantic Station, stretching from the Amazon across to Saint Paul de Loanda, and southward between the shores and beyond the equator to the 135th degree east, covers an area of vast extent and importance. The force attached to this station consists at present of but four vessels, three of which are on the station and the fourth about to join it. These, under the command of Rear-Admiral LAWSON, are the *Lancaster*, the *Shenandoah*, the *Wyoming*, the *Wasp* and the *Narragansett*, numbering in all forty-one guns. Of this fleet the *Narragansett* has been completely refitted during the past year.

THE PACIFIC STATION.

The Pacific Station extends from Behring Straits southward to Cape Horn and westward to the 170th degree west longitude, and south of the equator to the 135th degree east, including the South Pacific groups, New-Zealand, New Guinea, and Australia. The fleet on this station is divided into two squadrons, called respectively the North and South Pacific Squadrons. The North Pacific Squadron, under the immediate command of Commodore JOHN RODGERS, consists at this time of seven ships, mounting in all eighty-eight guns, six of which are on the station and the seventh under orders to join the squadron, viz.: The *Pensacola*, the *Saranac*, the *St. Mary's*, the *Quinsa*, the *Nipsic* and the *Sagamore*, with the *California* about to sail. The South Pacific Squadron, now under the immediate command of Commodore DAVID McDOUGAL, consists of five ships, mounting in all forty guns, viz.: The *Jamestown*, the *Cyclops*, the *Resaca*, the *Onward*, and the *Mohican*. The whole fleet thus consists of twelve ships, mounting in all 128 guns, and is under the general command of Rear-Admiral JOHN A. WINSLOW, who relieved Rear-Admiral TURNER on the 9th day of September last. Of this fleet all but three vessels have been refitted or repaired since the date of my last report. Our coast line on this station, including that of Alaska, is over 4,000 miles in extent, and the duties and responsibilities of this fleet are of great variety and importance. Besides a general protectorate of the persons and property of our missionaries, representatives, citizens and traders scattered on the coasts and in the seaports of South America and the Isthmus, and among the islands of the Pacific, they include a supervision of the interests of the Government and our people in the whaling and seal fisheries of the north, and of our commercial relations with the islands and with the east. In these interests long stretches of coast must be surveyed, ports of resort and harbors of refuge on the main land and in mid-ocean must be sounded and dredged, points of difficulty and of danger tested and marked out, and at vast distances, with thousands of miles between, the flag of the Republic must be displayed wherever barbarism is ignorant or cupidity unmindful of our rights and power.

THE EUROPEAN STATION.

The European Station, embracing all the waters of the Atlantic, and its communicating seas north of the equator, and including the whole European coast and that of North Africa, is always a station of great consequence, in view of the intimacy of our relations with the peoples and Governments of Western Europe, and the number and importance of our personal and commercial relations in that quarter of the world. In the present condition of Europe the feelings and pride of our people, as well as their interests and safety, demand that we shall be represented there by all the force available for that purpose; and the Department has endeavored to increase the fleet in that quarter as far as possible, in view of the requirements of other stations. Our European fleet is now under the command of Rear-Admiral GLISSON, who relieved Rear-Admiral RADFORD on the 10th of August last. It consists of the *Franklin*, flag-ship; the *Brooklyn*, the *Richmond*, the *Plymouth*, the *Shenandoah*, the *Juniata*, the *Saco* and the *Guerriere*, eight ships, mounting in all 184 guns. Of these, seven are now on the station, and the sixth, the *Guerriere*, is under sailing orders to join the fleet. Of this fleet all but the *Franklin*, the *Richmond* and the *Juniata* have been refitted and repaired during the past year.

THE ASIATIC STATION.

The Asiatic Station embraces all the waters of Asia and of Eastern and Northeastern Africa, and the islands of the Eastern Ocean, stretching eastward till it meets the limits of the Pacific Station extending from the west. The fleet on this station is now under command of Rear-Admiral JOHN ROGERS, who relieved Rear-Admiral SOWRAY on the 26th day of August last. It consists of the *Colorado*, (flag-ship) the *Benicia*, the *Alaska*, the *Ashuelot*, the *Monocacy*, the *Palos*, and the *Idaho*, (store-ship,) seven vessels in all, mounting eighty-eight guns. Of this fleet all but three have been prepared for sea, and have sailed from the United States since the date of my last report. The *Palos*, a small steamer of 300 tons, fitted and armed for cruising in the rivers of China, was sent to join this fleet by the route of the Suez Canal, and made the passage from Boston to Singapore in seventeen sailing days. The history of her voyage and her passage of the canal, detailed in the Appendix, will be found of much interest. The importance of our interests on this station on the coast of China, and the constant necessity for an increase of our force there, oppresses the Department. The uncertain tenure by which all the interests of commerce, civilization and religion are held in the East; the ignorance which prevails and the superstitions which thwart all plans for the good of mankind; the semi-barbarous power; and the vast distances which separate the points of interest or danger, all these combine to demand an increase of force which the Department is unable to afford. The feeling of uncertainty and alarm which at this time pervades all the European settlements in China extends to our own commercial and religious representatives, and the bulk of our Asiatic fleet is now cruising in that portion of the station for the protection of an interest which may be threatened, and the display, as far as may be, of that armed force which makes the strongest appeal to Asiatic respect.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

In execution of the plan stated in my last annual report for surveying the Isthmus of Darien, with a view to ascertain by what route, if any, a ship-canal might be constructed between the two oceans, three small vessels, the *Nipsic*, *Quaker* and *Pawnee* were, in January, 1870, placed under the command of Commander THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, with instructions to explore and survey the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus, which he might be supposed suitable for the location and construction of such a canal. Besides the officers and crews of these vessels, the exploring party consisted of a guard of marines, under the command of Capt. HOUSTON, and twelve civilians, employed as engineers, draughtsmen, telegraphers, and in other duties. The results of this dispatched prize money and the bounties given by Congress to the heirs of those lost in the *Oneida*, which sums, though chargeable to other funds, will appear in the general sum of naval expenditure. The actual expenditure of the year ending Dec. 1, 1870, was $[illegible], 386. This shows a decrease in the expenditure of the last year from that of the previous year of $1,696,119. The appropriations for the current fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of June next, amount in the aggregate to $19,964,637. The expenditure since the commencement of the fiscal year is within the proportion of the appropriations applicable to the five months which have passed, and shows a decrease during that period of $[illegible] from the expenditure of the corresponding five months of the last year. A statement showing the amounts drawn, refunded and expended for each month in the year, is given in the Appendix. The estimates for the general expenses of the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, amount to $[illegible], and are as follows:

Pay of officers and seamen of the navy	$6,500,000
Current repairs of buildings, docks and ind[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordnance and torpedo corps	[illegible]
Pay of civil establishment in navy-yards, hos[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuel, &c.	[illegible]
Provisions	[illegible]
Hydrographic work	[illegible]
Naval Academy	[illegible]
Naval Observatory and Nautical Almanac	[illegible]
Do.	[illegible]
Repairs of vessels	[illegible]
Steam machinery, tools, &c.	[illegible]
Provisions	[illegible]
Medicine	[illegible]
Repairs of hospital and transports	[illegible]
Surgeons' necessaries	[illegible]
Contingent expenses of various departments	[illegible]
Marine Corps	[illegible]
Support of Marine Corps	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

And to these is added the sum of $[illegible] as necessary for permanent improvements at the several navy-yards and stations.

CONCLUSION.

I have not repeated at length many of the important considerations presented for the improvement of the navy, which I felt it my duty to make last year; but those recommendations still remain, and I beg to refer to and again press them, as suggestive of much that is needed not only for the efficiency of the naval service, but for the protection of the interests of the country. Should Congress at any time think it to adopt any measures looking to permanent improvement in the number and character of our naval force, the Department will be ready to furnish the proper information and estimates. In connection I will repeat what I have had occasion to say before, that neither docks, dock-yards, nor ordnance can be legislated into existence at the moment when needed, but are the products of long-continued industry and skill. A ship of war, armed, equipped, manned and officered for efficient service, cannot be extemporized. It is the combined result of much labor, skill, science, training, discipline and experience, produced by slow processes and organized with great care. Merchant vessels, whether of wood or iron, though of great value as an auxiliary force of privateers, dispatch boats and scouts, could not in time of war be relied on as a main body of the navy. Nor, built to carry heavy batteries or to resist the effect of heavy shot or shell, they could not encounter the war ships of any enemy.

Appendix.

FORCE OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

Countries.	Steam.	Sail.	Total.	Guns.	Horse Power.
Great Britain	[illegible]	650	650	7,003	108,000
German Union	44	97	141	1,059	5,720
France	352	100	452	4,524	82,000
Holland	41	70	111	1,000	[illegible]
Portugal	8	55	63	100	[illegible]
Spain	74	48	122	1,000	[illegible]
Italy	73	8	81	940	32,716
Austria	140	107	247	[illegible]	12,476
Turkey	11	94	105	1,170	[illegible]
Russia	277	37	274	2,900	[illegible]
Sweden	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark	31	58	89	455	1,600

*Forty-eight steam gun-boats.

VESSELS IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

Thirty-six broadside vessels, carrying 565 guns of large calibre, divided as follows:

First class—Hercules, 6 to 14-inch armor, speed 14½ knots; Sultan, 6 to 14-inch armor; 12-ton guns.

Second class—Audacious, Invincible, Vanguard, Iron Duke, Swiftsure, Triumph, 5 to 12-inch armor; speed 13½ knots; 12-ton guns.

Third class—Bellerophon, Lord Warden, Lord Clyde, Minotaur, Agincourt, Northumberland, Royal Alfred, Repulse, Penelope, 5 to 6-inch armor; speed 14 knots; 12-ton guns.

Fourth class—Achilles, Royal Oak, Prince Consort, Caledonia, Ocean, Valiant, Hector, Zealous, 4½-inch armor; speed 13 knots; 6-ton guns.

Fifth class—Warrior, Black Prince, Defence, Resistance, 4½-inch armor; speed 13 knots; 6-ton guns.

Sixth class—Pallas, Favorite, 4½-inch armor; speed 13 knots; 5-ton guns.

Seventh class—Enterprise, Research, 4½-inch armor, speed 10 knots, 6½-ton guns.

Three ironbloats—Viper, Viper, Waterwitch, 4½-inch armor, speed 9 knots, 6½-ton guns.

Eleven turret ships now on hand.

Class No. 1 (turret ships) will include, finally, 20 vessels of a new design, protected by 10 to 14 inch armor, with a speed of 12 knots, 25-ton guns, 600-pound shot.

Class No. 2 will consist of the Monarch, carrying 8-inch armor, speed of 14 knots, carrying 25-ton guns.

Class No. 3 will consist of the Glatton, 10 to 12 inch armor, speed 9 knots, 25-ton guns.

Class No. 4, Hotspur, 10 to 14 inch armor, 12 knots speed; 18 to 25 ton guns.

Class No. 5, Royal Sovereign and Prince Albert, 4½ inch to 5½-inch armor, speed 12 knots, 12-ton guns.

Class No. 6, Scorpion and Wyvern, 4½ inch armor, speed 10 knots, 12-ton guns.

VESSELS IN ENGLISH NAVAL DOCK-YARDS.

Devastation, 4 guns (turret;) Glatton, 2 guns (turret); Thunderer, 4 guns (turret;) Sultan, 12 guns (heavy combination;) Rupert, 8 guns (turret;) Swiftsure, 14 guns (broadside;) Iron Duke, 14 guns (broadside;) Audacious, 14 guns (broadside;) Invincible, 14 guns (broadside;) Vanguard, 14 guns (broadside;) Hotspur, 2 guns (turret;) Fury, 4 guns (turret;) Hercules, 12 guns (heavy combination.)

AVAILABLE WOODEN ENGLISH STEAM SHIPS.

Twelve line-of-battle ships; Immortalité, frigate, speed 15 knots; Active and Volage, frigates, speed 13 knots; twelve corvettes of Blanche class, speed 13 knots; two Druid class, speed 13 knots; twelve gun vessels (new,) speed 13 knots; seventeen gun-boats, speed 13 knots; eight heavy corvettes (of old class,) besides ten other vessels of smaller tonnage.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Report of Secretary Rawlins—Progress of the Work of Retrenchment—Expenses of Reconstruction.

In order that the expenditures of the War Department for military purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, may be clearly understood, and the extent of the demands made on the Department may be realized, Secretary RAWLINS gives a statement of the military force of the nation, made up from the report of the General of the Army, an abstract of which has already appeared in the TIMES. He then proceeds to a financial statement:

There was a balance to the military service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869 ..... $[illegible]
There was appropriated for the same purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870 ..... [illegible]
The total amount to be accounted for ..... [illegible]
The disbursements have been ..... [illegible]
The outstanding liabilities are ..... [illegible]
A reduction below the expenditures for the year 1869-70 of ..... $[illegible]

One million four hundred thousand dollars of the deficiency above indicated is occasioned by the fact that in the estimate made by this Department for the year ending June 30, 1871, no amounts were included for certain purposes, because of balances of old appropriations believed to be applicable to the payment of expenses for the current year, which, however, were rendered unavailable by the act of July 12, 1870.

ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

The total estimate of military appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1872, is $[illegible], a reduction below the expenditures of the previous year of $[illegible] 97; and below the last appropriation of $[illegible] 97. Of this estimate for the next fiscal year the sum of $1,022,725 is also necessitated by the prohibition of the use of unexpended balances of former years. These figures, therefore, present clearly and plainly the amounts demanded for the proper financial administration of the Department. The estimates of heads of bureaus have been carefully scrutinized, and notwithstanding the prohibition of the use of unexpended balances of former appropriations has deprived the Department of any fund to be used, as in former years, when an emergency arose, the amount appropriated was insufficient for the purpose, and the estimates have been reduced on close calculation to the lowest sum required by the wants of the service, and a failure to appropriate the amount asked would result in great embarrassment to the public interests. The estimates of the Chief of Engineers for fortifications, improvements of rivers and harbors, public buildings and grounds and Washington Aqueduct, are submitted separately as presented by that officer:

Fortifications and other works of defense	$4,000,000
River and harbor improvements	5,045,000
Public buildings and grounds, and Wash[illegible] aqueduct	1,100,000
Total	$11,045,000

Of these amounts no revision has been made by me, but they are submitted for the consideration of Congress and for such action as may be deemed advisable.

RETIREMENT OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

By the act of July 15, 1870, providing for the reduction of the army, the extent of the retired list was increased, authority was given to the President to discharge at his discretion, with one year's pay, officers who might apply therefor, and to transfer officers of the line to the list of supernumeraries; the Secretary of War was directed to constitute a Board for the examination of the cases of officers reported by department commanders as unfit for the proper discharge of their duties; and it was also enacted that all supernumerary officers remaining after the 1st of January, 1871, should be honorably mustered out of the service, with one year's pay and allowances. Preparations for carrying out the provisions of that act are being made as rapidly as possible. The Board referred to is now in session, having under consideration the cases which have been reported for its action, and reports have been received from the Retiring Boards, organized under the act. It will be the endeavor of the Department to exercise discretion and judgment in the recommendations it may make to the Board in charge of supernumeraries, and, by the exercise of due regard for the military record and personal fitness of those recommended for transfer or retention, to avoid injustice, and, by a fair examination of each case, to aid in a just and impartial enforcement of the law. Many of the officers who will, of necessity, be mustered out by operation of law, have done faithful service in the field—some of them in the war of the rebellion and some in the war with Mexico—I submit whether it would not be a wise as well as generous act in Congress, by legislation early in the coming session, to extend until July 1, 1871, the time in which the President may, at his discretion, discharge, with one year's pay and allowance, officers who may apply therefor, and, also, to direct that v

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 6, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, John Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Maggie Harrigan and Miss Emily Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Dumont, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeomans, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Pasini, and M. Cazaux.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading characters by Mr. Walter Montgomery, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, and Mr. James Mace.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st. near 5th-av. HELPLESS AT LAW. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Polk, Davidge, Gilbert, Miss Newton and Mrs. Winter.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Waverley-place. LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Lingwell.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. WILDSCHUTZ. (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL. 23d-st., corner of 6th-av. LECTURE BY MISS KATE FIELD. Subject—"Charles Dickens."

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY. 14th-st., near 6th-av. GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 12, o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., BANKERS, No. 8 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The French have been driven from Chevilly. They have abandoned Champigny, and are massing at Créteil. French reports call this securing a threatening position on the east bank of the Marne. A Versailles telegram of the 2d says the fighting on the 30th ult. was as severe as any during the war. The French claim a partial triumph in the capture of 100 Prussian prisoners, and the occupation of positions far in advance of their former outpost line. They employed four divisions. The Würtembergers lost 818 in killed and wounded, but retook much of their lost ground. No efforts of the Germans, however, could wholly drive them back. No further attempt had been made up to Sunday night to force the Prussian position. The Saxon losses in the fights from the 30th ult. to the 2d inst. were 1,800 in killed and wounded. In the battle of the 2d seven guns were taken from the French, and 1,800 prisoners, a General and two other officers. It is said that ERLANGER is storing provisions at Havre for the inhabitants of Paris when the siege is ended.

The Prussians have recaptured several places held by the French Army of the Loire, and on Sunday, according to a Versailles dispatch, drove them into the forest of Orleans. The same night Gen. PALADINES retired across the Loire to the left bank, evacuating Orleans under a threat of the Germans to bombard the place, and spiking the marine guns and destroying the powder. At midnight the Prussians reoccupied the City. GARIBALDI was engaged all day on Saturday with Gen. WERDER's Prussians, in the East, the result being in favor of the French, who were reported, by way of Lyons, to be pursuing the flying Germans. Gen. MANTEUFFEL has occupied Rouen. A German Bishop denies the stories of the French prisoners being tempted to abandon their faith.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The full text of Earl GRANVILLE's second note to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is printed in our telegraphic news columns. The Russian reply to the last Austrian note has been received in Vienna, and is identical with the reply to Earl GRANVILLE. The proposition for a conference and the granting of furloughs to Russian soldiers removes the apprehensions of Turkey as to peace. The Moscow journals denounce the silence of the Prussian Press on the matter of the Treaty of 1856.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Duke of AOSTA, on receiving the crown of Spain from the Spanish deputation, in Florence, congratulated them on the reconciliation of order with liberty in Spain, and promised to maintain the constitutional traditions of his family, expressing the belief that his conduct will convince all parties of his honesty of purpose. A report from Lisbon is to the effect that the Duke has signified to his sister, the Queen of Portugal, his intention to go to Madrid with the returning deputation. Gen. CIALDINI, it is said, will be the Italian Minister at Madrid.

CONGRESS.

The third session of the Forty-first Congress began yesterday. Nearly all the Senators were in their places. After the usual formalities of the opening session, several bills and resolutions were introduced and laid on the table until the Standing Committees should be organized. Among these was a bill offered by Senator SUMNER, "to terminate the fabrication of United States notes and fractional currency, to strengthen the reserves of the national banks, and to promote the return to specie payments." This provides that the fabrication of notes shall cease at once, fractional currency under twenty-five cents after June 30, that of twenty-five cents after Sept. 30, and that of fifty cents after Dec. 30, 1871. The interest on bonds held as security for bank circulation is to be retained by the Treasurer, and gold certificates of deposit issued therefor, to be held by the banks as part of their legal reserve until the resumption of specie payment. The bill also requires the substitution within sixty days of bonds bearing coin interest, in place of all others, and an increase of the issue of five and four and a half per cent. bonds to $500,000,000 of each class. Messrs. COLE and CASSERLY introduced bills for the abolition of the income tax. A resolution was also introduced by Mr. COLE, that gold notes and United States notes should be receivable at their face value for duties after June 30, 1871. A resolution offered by Mr. FERRY was adopted, calling for the correspondence with the Minister at Paris relating to the war between France and Prussia. Mr. SUMNER called for information concerning the colored schools in the District of Columbia. The last hour of the session was taken up with the reading of the President's Message.

In the House of Representatives 175 members answered to the roll-call. Delegations were called from every State but Georgia. Of those called all were present, in whole or in part, except that of Arkansas. New members were sworn in from Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia. The President's Message was read and ordered to be printed, and the Treasury Report referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill to supply an omission in the last Indian Appropriation bill was passed, and the House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The official vote for Governor of this State will be declared today, as follows: HOFFMAN, Dem., 309,523; WOODFORD, Rep., 265,486; GRAHAM, Labor Reform, 1,907; CLARK, Temperance, 1,449; scattering, 1,395. The total vote is 771,229. The vote in some of the counties for the Labor Reform and Temperance candidates was returned as "scattering." There were 255,119 votes cast for the Canal Funding act, and 229,482 against it; majority against the act, 74,370. Nine counties, including New-York, Kings and Westchester, gave affirmative majorities.

The doctors in Elgin, Ill., think they have discovered a new parasite in the body of a woman who died there recently from a strange form of disease.

A "Vigilance Committee" in Douglas County, Colorado, captured three stock thieves on Tuesday last, who made a confession of crimes upon which they were hanged on Thursday. They implicate others in their confession.

A case was argued in Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, involving the validity of slave marriages in international law, the case being as to the marriage of two slaves, contracted in Virginia, fifty years ago.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, aged eighty-two years, was found murdered on Saturday morning, in the woods, near his dwelling, in which he lived alone, three miles from Westport, Mass. He had been shot through the body and his head and right leg cut off with an ax. An attempt had apparently been made to bury the body. There is no clue to the murderer.

Mr. JUSTICE NELSON, Senior Associate Justice, yesterday took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States as Presiding Justice, in the absence of the Chief-Justice. The Court immediately adjourned, and in a body waited upon the President to pay their respects, according to the usual custom, on the first day of the term.

A United States Deputy Marshal from Van Buren, Ark., on the 24th ult., attempted to take from a Cherokee Sheriff a prisoner the latter had arrested at Talequah. Mr. ROSS and Mr. BARGE, members of the National Council, advised the Sheriff not to submit; whereupon the Deputy arrested them, and, with the prisoner, took them to Van Buren. The Cherokees are much excited, regarding the act as a violation of their laws.

WM. L. SMITH, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor of Springfield, Mass., yesterday, on a "Citizens' ticket," by 137 majority, in a total vote of 3,117. The new Board of Aldermen will be composed of seven Republicans and one Democrat, and the Common Council of fourteen Republicans and four Democrats.

Admiral POOTER has addressed a letter to the President in relation to the private letter to Ex-Secretary WELLES. It is given, in full, in our special dispatch from Washington.

Both branches of the Alabama Legislature met yesterday, and both the rival Governors sent messages to the Senate. That of Gov. SMITH was ordered to be printed, but Gov. LINDSAY's was not acted on. A ballot for United States Senator will be taken today.

We are indebted to the purser of the Buenos Ayres steam-ship *Aconcagua* for courtesies.

Gen. Grant's Policy.

The Message transmitted yesterday by the President to Congress is the best answer to those who insist that the mission of the Republican Party is ended, or who impugn Gen. GRANT's fitness for interpreting the wishes and promoting the interests of the people. The policy set forth is at once positive and practical. In domestic affairs it provides for the enforcement of law, the maintenance of the public credit, the faithful collection of revenue, and the economical administration of the Government, a reduction of taxation and a revision of the tariff, reform in the civil service and in the treatment of Indians, provision for regaining a just share of the carrying trade, and the securing to every community a pure, untrammeled ballot. In relation to foreign affairs, it inculcates fair and honest dealing and the encouragement of peace, but without surrendering any right, or compromising any obligation due to this country.

The expediency of continuing the reduction of taxes is fully conceded by the President. What amount shall be raised for the redemption of the debt he leaves Congress to decide; but he clearly recognizes the necessity of reducing the burdens of the people with all convenient speed. No man can doubt the soundness of this general position. The cry for relief proceeds, not from a vague impatience of taxation, but from a sense of the injury and hardship resulting from a system which oppresses industry, retards trade, and aggravates the consequences of the prevailing depression. The collection of revenue for the purpose of discharging indebtedness long in advance of its maturity, might be tolerated during a period of prosperity. Now it is monstrous, and Congress will neglect its first and most obvious duty if it fail to strike off at least fifty millions during the present session. The time is not distant when the Federal tax-gatherer will derive from whisky and tobacco all he needs. But mere reduction is not enough. Revision of the whole fiscal system is required. The relief to be afforded must proceed in part from a simplification and reduction of the tariff. The fact is admitted by the President, cautiously, it is true, but in a manner that affords as little consolation to the Pennsylvania monopolists and high tariff men generally, as to the impracticables who would make "revenue reform" synonymous with free trade. The exigencies of the Government are a guarantee that the amount of revenue to be raised from Customs' duties will be adequate for all the purposes of legitimate protection, and the demands of the people point to a tariff constructed with reference more to the wants of the public service than to the aggrandizement of special interests.

A comprehensive scheme of civil service reform is another subject upon which the President expresses himself firmly and wisely. His words elevate the subject above the low level of every-day partisanship, and commend it to the favor of every man who has the honor and efficiency of the Government at heart. Not often before has one in Gen. GRANT's position assailed with so much plainness of speech this prolific source of official and party demoralization. Your political huckster looks to patronage as his main reliance. The President declares what every impartial observer knows to be true, but what few public men have had the courage to confess—that the present system excludes the best men from the civil service, and at the same time entails upon all intrusted with the dispensing of official favors toil and vexation of which they would gladly be rid. The shape which the reform suggested ought to take, Congress will have the responsibility of determining. The President, meanwhile, performs an important duty by recommending reform in the manner of making all appointments. There can be no marked improvement in this respect unless the tenure be freed from the contingencies incident to partisan contests. Fitness is the first essential, but to make fitness available, the duration of service must not depend upon the caprice of superiors or the convenience of parties. The system, as it is, is disgraceful to the Government and the country. We have persons in influential positions who are notoriously unfit to fill them. A broad and well-considered law in the direction indicated by the President will relieve him and his successors from much vexation, and the country from one of its most grievous scandals.

The President's allusions to the *Alabama* claims may disappoint some by their extreme moderation. It is clear that he has no idea of plunging the nation recklessly into war as a means of manufacturing party capital. There is, nevertheless, a rather striking suggestiveness in the brief paragraph which is devoted to the subject. In the first place, it is proposed to frustrate the plan which Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has sanctioned—namely, the plan for enabling private claimants to settle directly with the British Government—by obtaining authority for the settlement of these claims by the United States. Our Government will thus acquire the ownership of all private claims, and the claimants will obtain their due without further delay. This will be no more than justice. The controversy between the two Governments is clogged with the difficulty arising out of the unwillingness of the British authorities to assume responsibility for general wrongs of which the United States complain; but the private claimants should not, therefore, suffer. By pursuing the course proposed, individual injustice will be terminated, and the future settlement as between the Governments simplified. The British authorities, however, cannot fail to comprehend the significance of an allusion which reveals the unalterable purpose of this country to make the question of Britain's national responsibility, as distinguished from her pecuniary obligations, an essential part of the controversy.

The mildness of the President's reference to the *Alabama* question renders more significant the firmness of his remarks in regard to the fisheries. The importance of the views to which he gives utterance on this question can scarcely be overstated. Always a delicate and dangerous question, the offensive proceedings of the Canadian authorities during the late season have given it a prominence which renders further evasion of the issues involved impossible. The pretensions set up by the Provinces are absurd and untenable, and Gen. GRANT plainly declares that he will neither acquiesce in them nor submit to them. The Provinces must recede or abide by the consequences. So also in regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The principle laid down by Mr. CLAY, and since affirmed by leading publicists of Europe,—"that the inhabitants of a country through which a navigable river passes have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and into the sea, even though passing through the territories of another Power;"—is reaffirmed now, with an emphasis which our Northern neighbors should not underestimate. They must adopt more liberal regulations, as well in reference to the St. Lawrence navigation as to the fisheries, or their troubles will be greater than they have dreamed of. Our Government, however, can only deal with that of Great Britain—the status of the Dominion of Canada being what the President not inaptly terms that of a "semi-independent but irresponsible agent." Inasmuch as the unfriendly action of the Dominion is understood to be retaliatory, and consequent upon the non-renewal of reciprocity, the President asks for power which, if exercised, will bring the people of the Dominion to their senses. He recommends that the Executive be invested with power to suspend, by proclamation, the operation of the Bonding act, and further, if necessary, to exclude Canadian vessels from the waters of the United States. These remedial measures have a harsh look, but the matters at stake are too grave to be trifled with longer.

Among the minor points presented in the Message are a renewal of the San Domingo negotiation, the necessity for action to restore the ship-building and ship-owning interest, and the impolicy of continuing the system of subsidies and land-grants in aid of corporate enterprises. The last-named point is one in which the country takes a lively interest. We want a settlement with companies already subsidized, rather than further risk, in that direction, and a stoppage of the wasteful land-grant system, which is building up giant monopolies at the expense of the people.

The "Ring" in the Next Legislature.

New-York City, with its five Senators and twenty-one members of the Assembly, has one-sixth of the entire representation in the State Legislature. When parties are about equally divided, as they will be in the next Legislature, the delegation from this City comprises nearly one-third of the Democratic strength in both Houses. It is not strange, therefore, when we consider the immense power possessed by the Tammany "Ring" in the way of patronage and money, that it should be able to control the Democratic Party in the Legislature, and by electing its own Speaker and getting possession of all the Committees, to shape legislation in its own interest. Heretofore there has generally been two or three members of the Legislature from this City who were elected in spite of Tammany Hall, but this year the "Ring" has managed to secure the entire delegation. Having "counted out" Mr. TWEEDLY, the Republican member, there is not a man left among all the members from this City who does not owe his election to TWEED and SWEENY, and who will not do their bidding in the Legislature. And who are they? In looking over the list we find that they are men who not only owe their election to the "Ring," but who are municipal office-holders and dependents of the same corrupt clique. It is not enough for the Ring that they shall be allowed to select the men who are to represent the City in the Legislature, but they must make their selections from their own office-holders here, in order that their subserviency may be the more absolute. When the new charter was under discussion in the Legislature last Winter, an amendment was offered that no person holding an office under the City Government should, at the same time, be a member of either House of the Legislature. It is needless to say that this amendment was promptly voted down by the Tammany members and their adherents. Had it been adopted, more than three-fourths of the New-York delegation elected to the next Legislature would be ineligible for the position. Let us look at the list, and see what a disinterested set of legislators this City will be able to boast of at Albany the coming Winter.

Among our five Senators first and foremost stands "Boss" TWEED, the head of the Department of Public Works—a department that controls more patronage than any office in the United States, and is reputed to be worth to its chief one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Mr. TWEED's character has been so well drawn in the *World*, during the days of its late lamented editor, that we need say nothing about it here.

Next comes Senator BRADLEY, a brother-in-law of PETER B. SWEENY, who holds the office of City Chamberlain, supposed to be worth fifty thousand dollars per annum.

The third on the list is Senator NORTON, who has just been appointed Commissioner for completing the new Court-house at an expense of six hundred thousand dollars, and at as much more as the aforesaid NORTON and his Ring associates can get appropriated by the next Legislature. In addition to this snug berth, NORTON is said to be baggage-master for the Emigrant Commission at Castle Garden, contractor for sprinkling Harlem-lane at the rate of thirty thousand dollars per annum, furnisher of hacks and carriages to the Common Council at funerals and official junketings, besides holding several sinecure clerkships in the name of his livery-stable book-keeper. Senator NORTON's income from municipal pap may be safely set down at fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Senator number four is THOMAS J. CREAMER, who holds the office of Tax Commissioner at a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum; and if Controller CONNOLLY would favor the public with a sight of the City pay-roll, they would, no doubt, find that CREAMER holds several sinecure positions, either in person, or by proxy.

The last man on the list is Senator GENET, who, so far as we know, holds no office under the City Government. He is the only one of the five Senators who is not immediately and directly dependent on the "Ring," or who would dare to vote on any measure in opposition to their dictation. When he votes with them they have to pay for it—not in sinecure offices but in hard cash.

Of the twenty-one Assemblymen from this City, nearly all are office-holders in some shape or other under the "Ring." HITCHMAN, the "Ring" candidate for Speaker, is one of the Fire Commissioners, at a salary of $7,500. TOM FIELDS is Corporation Attorney—an office worth $25,000 a year—besides being one of the Commissioners of Central Park. FERAR is a Commissioner of Charities and Correction, with a salary of $10,000. HEATH is a Fire Commissioner—salary, $7,500. NACHTMAN is a Commissioner of Excise, at a salary of $10,000. IRVING is an Alderman and Supervisor—salary $4,000. BURNS holds a position in the County Clerk's office, with a salary of $3,000. CAMPBELL holds a clerkship in the same office with $2,500 salary. O'NEILL is a clerk in the Excise Board with a salary of $3,000. BROWN has a clerkship in the Common Pleas Court—salary, $3,000. FLANAGAN holds a position in the Tax Office with a salary of $3,000. MADIGAN is an "officer" of the Court of Sessions with $1,500 salary. We are unable to designate the offices held by the remainder of the delegation, but they are, no doubt, all of them, provided for on the pay-roll either by sinecure berths or fat contracts.

The kind of legislation New-York is likely to get from such a set of representatives can be easily imagined. When we had an honest man for Controller of the City, like AZARIAH C. FLAGG, such men as we have named would not have been allowed to spend the Winter at Albany, and at the same time draw salaries from the City Treasury for doing nothing. Mr. FLAGG compelled every man holding a salaried position under the City Government to make an affidavit, before receiving his monthly check, that he had personally performed the duties of his office. Under this regulation a man could not act the part of a creator and holder of offices at the same time, and get pay for both functions. But Mr. CONNOLLY has changed all that. Under his system a man may draw pay for half a dozen different offices at once and perform the duties of none. He may live in Kamtschatka and, if he is only on the "pay-roll," Mr. CONNOLLY will punctually honor his drafts—taking off, perhaps, a trifle for himself or his friends. Our tax-payers ought to be delighted with this system.

Results of the French Sorties.

The ultimate results of the French sorties of the 30th are now proved to have been the securing of an offensive position outside of Paris, both on the south and south-east. Dispatches from German sources this morning note the fact of the French having been driven from Chevilly, and of their having evacuated Champigny-sur-Marne, neither of which events could have happened if the original German account of the sorties had been strictly correct. This tardy admission that the garrison of Paris had retained the positions they captured on Wednesday last, is one of the first instances we have of a deliberate suppression of facts by the German leaders, and probably furnishes a more emphatic proof of their diminished confidence in the early success of their present enterprise than a hundred unsupported assertions to that effect. It must not be forgotten, however, that Gen. DUCROT's present position at Créteil—on the peninsula formed by the upper loop of the Marne, and protected by the guns of Fort Charenton—can only be of advantage in so far as it affords him the opportunity of forming a junction with another army outside of Paris. Even after the Prussian lines, a few miles in front of him, have been successfully broken through, he has still the combined armies of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and Gen. VON DER TANN between him and the Army of the Loire. He could not possibly subsist for many days in the already wasted country between Paris and Orleans, and failing some decided success being gained by Gen. DE PALLADINES, it is difficult to see that Gen. DUCROT's movement can have anything more than a healthy moral effect upon those who are fighting so devotedly for the integrity of France.

The New-York Post-Office.

Among the subjects which demand the immediate attention of Congress is the condition of the new Post-office building in this City. All work upon the structure has been suspended for lack of funds, and the reason the money is not forthcoming, as we understand, is because of obscurity in the law passed at the last session making the appropriation. The Controller of the Treasury and the Attorney-General are said to differ as to the true construction of the law, but the Controller being responsible for the money, naturally adheres to his own interpretation, and refuses to make the disbursements. Whatever may be the obstacles to the progress of the work, they can easily be removed by Congress, and no time ought to be lost in dealing with the subject. The following excellent reasons, economical and otherwise, may be given why the building should be pushed forward to completion as soon as possible:

First—About $1,500,000 has already been invested in the site of the building, and in the work done and materials furnished.

Second—The cost of rental and repairs of rooms now occupied by the United States Courts, which are to be accommodated in the new building, is $37,000 per annum.

Third—The cost of repairs of the old Post-office averages $4,000 per annum.

Fourth—The rental of offices through which derrick-guys are passed, and the salaries of superintendent, clerk, watchman and other persons necessarily retained during the suspension of the work, amount to $23,000 per annum.

Fifth—The loss by deterioration of machinery used in the construction, amounts to $10,000 per annum.

Sixth—Interest on these various sums at seven per cent., amounts to $95,000 per annum.

Seventh—The injustice done to parties who have contracted to do work or furnish materials by delaying the fulfillment of their contracts, and the liability of the Government to respond in damages for losses sustained by such delay.

Eighth—The annoyance to the public resulting from the obstructions to travel in the most crowded portion of the City, so long as the building remains unfinished, together with the risks of accidents arising therefrom.

Ninth—The injury to the postal service and disregard of the public interests in delaying the occupation of the new Post-office.

And, lastly, the fact that the ground on which the old Post-office is situated would readily sell for nearly as much as it will cost to complete the new building.

The Treasury Report.

Mr. BOUTWELL makes a business-like showing of the Public Finances, the favorable features of which, up to the present time, are not over-colored by any very sanguine estimates for the next six or eighteen months. Six or seven months will close the current Fiscal Year of the Treasury; eighteen or nineteen months will cover the new Fiscal Year, 1872. The Secretary estimates the Revenues of the current Fiscal Year at $359,000,000, of which $115,000,000 was actually realized in the First Quarter ending September 30. These figures are certainly within safe bounds, making the most liberal allowances for the falling off in the Internal Taxes and the Customs under the Act of Congress of July 14, 1870. He takes out of this sum the whole expenses of the Government, $300,000,000, and leaves $60,000,000 as applicable to the reduction of the principal of the Public Debt. This is $40,000,000 in excess of the regular Sinking Fund appropriation and the interest accumulated upon the previous operations of this Fund. The reduction for the late Fiscal Year is stated at $101,600,000.

Looking to the succeeding Fiscal Year and the full effect of the reduction of Taxes and Customs, under the recent Act, the Secretary estimates for the twelve months ending June 30, 1872, an income of $321,000,000 and the demands upon the Treasury, including the Sinking Fund, at $300,000,000, leaving about $21,000,000 surplus to be carried to the reduction of the Public Debt, over and above the Sinking Fund appropriation, and the attendant interest.

The Secretary expresses the opinion that by the meeting of the Forty-second Congress, next December, it will be possible to make a further material reduction in the Taxes, without impairing the ability of the Treasury to take satisfactory care of the Public Debt.

MINOR TOPICS.

When people are disposed to complain of the heavy taxes which are wrung from them, let them buy a copy of the *Transcript*, of Saturday last, and comfort themselves by reading its light and amusing pages. A bulky volume of this kind cannot fail to have something in it interesting to all. The striking feature of this publication is that it consists exclusively of advertisements supplied by TWEED, SWEENY and HALL, charged for at their own rates, and avowedly issued as one means of swindling the public. Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, and Mr. MARSHALL O'ROBERTS are prepared to sign their names to a report setting forth that the "*Transcript*" is indispensable to the people, and that the money it costs is well and properly applied. This eminent firm of whitewashers is also ready to take any other jobs which may be offered to them by corporations in difficulties. Terms to be ascertained on application at Mr. ASTOR's residence, No. 336 Fifth-avenue.

A writer in the *Westminster Review* points out that while Mr. SHERMAN arraigned the Judiciary of New-York in a scathing article in the *North American Review* for July, 1867, he is now doing his utmost to trade upon the corruption of the Judges for the benefit of JAMES FISK, Jr. This is another good text for Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, the active ally of Mr. SHERMAN, is very anxious to have it understood in England that he is a "high-toned member" of the American Bar. When people over there understand that he is one of the main supports of the Erie swindler, they may purchase Sarah a just appreciation of his character. The writer in the *Westminster Review* says that the gossip of Wall-street insists that Mr. FIELD "has a silken halter round the neck of Judge BARNARD, and a bearson one round that of CARDOZO." What have those eminent Judges to say to that?

It will take a series of victories in Eastern France to win for GARIBALDI the general esteem of the population amid whom he is at present fighting. The hero of Caprera is, like most enthusiasts, prone to carry his antipathies too far. Intimations have, from time to time, reached us of excesses committed by his followers, chiefly directed against the religious dignitaries of the township happened to occupy. Details furnished by the latest mail files show that these charges have been in the main well-founded, and that the General, himself, in speech, and his followers, in act, have been frequently guilty of giving violent expression to their intense antipathy toward priests and everything appertaining to them. GARIBALDI acts in obvious ignorance of the fact that, at this moment, all the old and all the new parties in France are vieing with each other in patriotic endeavor in the cause of national defence, partly in the hope thereof the chief of the contest, their chance for supremacy may be bolstered. The victory of the red-shirted volunteer, reported this morning, emphatically serves to turn the tide of positive disaster which was coming in against Gen. GARIBALDI and his followers from nearly every section of the population.

Mr. A. T. STEWART evidently carries into the work of preparing for the coming city of Hempstead Plains all the characteristic energy and talent for organization which have raised him to his present commercial eminence. The formation of an independent railroad route between the new city and New-York affords another proof of how thoroughly the work of peopling the Long Island settlement has been gone into, and how determined is its founder that nothing shall be allowed to stand in the way of its being a complete success. The man who thus affords to a large portion of an over-crowded population the means of spending their hours of sleep and leisure amid a pure and bracing atmosphere, deserves to be commended not only for business tact and enterprise, but merits the title of a public benefactor.

The Irish national papers have not waited for the outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia to testify, with singular unanimity, how completely their sympathies are with every foe of the British Government. From their tone it is perfectly obvious that Russia would quickly obliterate all the odium she gained in Catholic Ireland from the persecution of Catholic Poland, were she only to declare war against England. So long as Irishmen are confined for political offenses in British dungeons; so long as a native Parliament is withheld from Ireland, and so long as the use of arms and military training are made illegal by the Irish Government, so long, those journals maintain, will the undying hatred be kept alive. By measuring the remoteness of such concessions as are here indicated, we shall gain some idea how long Ireland is destined to remain a source of weakness to the United Kingdom.

The full text of Earl GRANVILLE's reply to the last Russian note shows that the conciliatory disposition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is fully shared by that of London. The original position taken up by the British Government is quietly but firmly adhered to, while the most pacific interpretation is put upon Russia's enunciation of her rights at the present juncture. "Due concert with the other Powers" is, however, precisely the requisite which Russia may, in due season, find she cannot obtain, and closed as the controversy practically is for the present, it has by no means passed beyond the stage when, opportunity favoring, it could, with great readiness, be made a pretext for war.

Perhaps it may be supposed by those who maintain that the Republicans ought not to exclude from their councils the hired agents of Tammany, that NATHANIEL SANDS is a proper man to be Secretary of the Citizens' Association. He receives ten thousand dollars a year for doing the work of TWEED, SWEENY and HALL—and beside that, he has secured situations for any relatives or friends for whom he wished to make comfortable provision. Such a man as this is much more dangerous, in his way, than TWEED or SWEENY, and yet there are doubtless some who think that he is quite justified in making a market of Republican principles for the sake of filling his own pockets. If Mr. PARIS GOOKIN has any desire to save the Citizens' Association from utter contempt and ruin, he ought to turn out NATHANIEL SANDS, without a moment's delay, and let him take his services to his real masters, the Tammany Ring.

FAIRS.

Continued Success of the Hebrew Fair.

The enthusiasm which marked the opening of the Hebrew Fair has not suffered the slightest abatement. The Floral Temple, thanks to the Purim Association, and the galaxy of beautiful ladies, look as attractive as ever. The bounteous well, over which Rebecca presides, has not yet exhausted its supplies of delicious beverages, while the post-office has always a supply of unpaid letters on hand to any distinguished personage who dares to appear inside the Armory. The total receipts at present amount to $16,000, so that no doubt remains in reference to the $50,000 anticipated. Over 200 articles have already been raffled for and presented to the fortunate individuals. Some of these have been quite valuable. The canvas on which the portrait of the owner is to be painted by COMPANY MAYER, was won by Mrs. Jos. STRUSS, and a silver service worth $300 was won by S. GOLDSMITH. Owing to the large retail trade done, many of the tables are shorn of many of their original attractions, a fact which seems to give the Committee particular satisfaction.

Fair in Aid of the Blind.

A fair under the auspices of the Church of the Holy Light, in behalf of the Home for the Blind, was opened on Thursday evening last, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue. A call at the Fair last evening, disclosed the fact that nothing except visitors, were wanting to insure its success. Mr. GEO. LORD was present, and seemed as much at home and as deeply interested, as in his new dry-goods palace, while his amiable wife presided at a table, at which many beautiful specimens of her own handiwork were exhibited. The following are a few of the ladies who have devoted themselves to further this worthy charity: Miss Chauncey, Mrs. B. F. Collis, Mrs. Mildenberger, Miss Comstock, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Col. Rockafeller, Mrs. Judge Oakley and Mrs. Remington. Several valuable articles are to be raffled for, among which are a splendid piano and a fine three-quarter road wagon. The most attractive feature of this fair is the art gallery, most gracefully presided over by Miss WELLS. For originality of design and perfectness of execution, it will rival any of the exhibitions of the kind in the City. The list comprises seventy contributions from artists of recognized merit, all of them well known in fashionable circles. "On the Beach at Long Branch" and "The Grecian Bend" are home pictures, and may be called the gems of the gallery. The flowers, refreshments, music and soda-water—presented to the fair by SCHULTZ & WARNER, and drawn by two beautiful ladies, Miss POWER and Miss GAUL—are of the finest quality. It is hoped that, in the fullness of their charity, the citizens of New-York will not forget the blind.

Fair in Aid of a Home for Destitute Children in Brooklyn.

At 3 P. M., yesterday afternoon, a fancy fair and festival in aid of the Brooklyn Industrial Association and Home for Destitute Children, on Butler-street, near Flatbush-avenue, was opened in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, under the direction of the ladies of the city interested in the institution. There were, in all, twenty-eight tables, presided over by charming young ladies who, with great grace, calmed the young men into purchasing their various wares. Among the special curiosities on exhibition were two stuffed bears, a full-rigged ship, a bridal party and an archery, to inspect which special charges were made. Two hundred children belonging to the Home were present in the evening, and did much by their sweet singing to make the affair a success. Among other objects worthy of notice were six of the City Police, who specially distinguished themselves in the consumption of "refreshments." The exhibition will be continued until to-morrow night. It is in every way desirable that this should prove a financial success, as the institution is at the present time greatly in need of funds.

Fair in Aid of St. Anne's Church for Deaf-Mutes.

A Fair in aid of St. Anne's Church for Deaf-mutes was opened last evening, at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The hall is very handsomely decorated, and the tables, which are thirteen in number, present many interesting attractions. There are a great number of articles which have been made by the ladies of the church, and presented to the Fair. There are also many remarkable specimens of which one will love to linger much as that in which the "Lady of the Lake" keeps watch, the quiet well and the unique floral stand, presided over by one of nature's beauties. The following are the ladies who have interested themselves particularly in the success of the Fair: Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. Hoyt. The table is a marvel of beauty, especially in the doll line, Mss. Robertson, Miss Gallaudet, Miss Holmes, Miss Armstrong, Miss Brook, Miss De Forrest, Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Stadwell, Miss Dickenson, Miss Lane, and Miss Green. One of the tables is devoted to the memory of visitors to the table will be convinced of the utility of the institution in whose behalf the Fair appeals to their charity. To-morrow evening a musical attraction will be presented in the form of a promenade concert, to be given by Downing's Seventy-first Regiment Band, and a large assemblage will, no doubt, be present.

The Tunnel War—Proceedings in the New-Jersey Courts.

The movements in the case of the "Tunnel War" between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Erie Railway Company, yesterday, were such as to lead to the supposition that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company will continue the fight vigorously. They filed a cross bill in Chancery to meet the Erie Company's injunction claiming the right to pass through the tunnel, on the strength of their contracts, and, also, on the ground that the tunnel is by law a highway, and open to all companies that will pay tolls. Upon these premises the Company asks for the appointment of a receiver, who shall have charge of the tunnel, free from interference by either party. The bill, which is filed by the Company's counsel, COURTLANDT PARKER, BENJ. WILLIAMSON and J. VANATTA, three of the most eminent legal practitioners in the State, will be argued before the Chancellor at an early day. LOUIS E. RUCKER and ALEXANDER T. BURROUD, the Superintendent and Ass

EUROPE.

Earl Granville's Second Note to Russia in Full.

The French Compelled to Retire South of the Loire.

Reoccupation of Orleans by the German Forces.

Gen. Ducrot Massing His Forces at Creteil.

The Duke of Aosta Receives the Spanish Crown at Florence.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Full Text of Earl Granville's Second Note to Russia—The Russian Reply—The Second Austrian Note—Turkish Apprehensions Allayed—Silence of the Prussian Press Denounced in Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The following is the text of Earl GRANVILLE'S reply to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S second note:

EARL GRANVILLE TO SIR A. BUCHANAN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 28, 1870.

SIR: The Russian Ambassador has read and given to me a copy of a dispatch of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF of the date of the 26th of November. It is not necessary for Her Majesty's Government to recur to the important question of international law raised by the circular of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, as they have nothing to add to the declarations on that subject which they have already made. His Excellency has been pleased enough to appeal to my knowledge of facts which His Excellency states prevented that consultation and accordment with other parties to the treaty which Russia would have proposed. I am aware that suggestions for a Congress to settle other European questions have been made, and not adopted. It has also been stated to me that intimations have been given to some of my predecessors that in the case of certain contingencies, which, however, have never occurred, such as the possession of the principalities by Austria, Russia would feel bound to question some of the provisions of the Treaty of 1856. But I am ignorant of any occasion on which Russia, the party most interested, has proposed in any way to this country that a relaxation of the treaty should be taken into consideration. I cannot, therefore, admit that the Imperial Government can justify this proceeding by the failure of the efforts which never have been made. The courteous language in which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S dispatch is written, his assurance of the manner in which he would have preferred to open this question, and his declaration of the strong desire for a confirmation of good relations between the two nations, are particularly important at this time to encourage Her Majesty's Government in the belief that the obstacles to such relations will be removed. They observe that his Excellency describes the declaration which has been made by Russia as an abrogation of a theoretical principle without any immediate application. If these words are to be construed into an announcement that Russia has formed and stated her own opinion of her rights, but has no intention of acting in conformity with it without the concert with the other Powers, they go far to close the controversy in which the two Governments have been engaged. Her Majesty's Government has no objection to accept the invitation which has been made by Russia to a conference, upon the understanding that it assemble without any foregone conclusion as to the result. In such case Her Majesty's Government will be glad to consider, with perfect fairness, and the respect due to a great and friendly Power, any proposals that Russia may have to make.

You will read and give a copy of this dispatch to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. I am, &c.

(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

RUSSIAN REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.—The reply of Russia to Baron VON BEUST'S last note has been received. It is identical with the answer made by GORTSCHAKOFF to Earl GRANVILLE.

TURKISH APPREHENSIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—The proposal of a conference and the granting of furloughs to Russian soldiers removes the apprehensions of the Turkish Government in regard to the maintenance of peace.

PRUSSIAN SILENCE DENOUNCED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—The journals of Moscow denounce in strong terms the Prussian Press for their silence in regard to the Treaty of Paris.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Retreat of the French Across the Loire—Orleans Reoccupied by the Germans—Narrow Escape of Gambetta—Operations of Frederick Charles.

TOURS, Dec. 5.—An official communication announces that Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES, on the night of the 3d of December, advised the Government of the necessity of evacuating Orleans and retreating to the left bank of the Loire. The Government, however, was of opinion that it would be better to hold firm at Orleans; but Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES reiterating his views of the necessity for a retreat, the Government decided to act accordingly. But at noon on the 4th of December, Gen. DE PALLADINES telegraphed to the Government that he had changed his opinion and that he would hold Orleans. Thereupon, M. GAMBETTA started to go to Orleans, but when near La Chapelle his train was fired upon by Prussian cavalry, and GAMBETTA returned to Tours, where he found a dispatch from Gen. PALLIERES announcing that the enemy had demanded the evacuation of Orleans under a threat that they would bombard the place, and that PALLIERES had agreed, in the name of Gen. DE PALLADINES, to comply with the demand. Accordingly, the marine batteries were spiked, the powder destroyed, and at midnight the Prussians occupied Orleans. Dispatches from the chief of the corps d'armée announce that the retreat was made in good order, but no dispatches have been received from Gen. DE PALLADINES.

THE PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES CUT UP.

On Friday, the Prussians recaptured from the French the following-named places: Fermaniere, Guillonville, Nouville and Villepain. It is reported there was heavy fighting all along the lines, yesterday. The Pontifical Zouaves were terribly cut up. They lost three-quarters of a battalion. CHARETTE himself, their commander, was wounded.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 4.—Yesterday Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, with the Third and Ninth Corps, drove the enemy, near Chevilly and Chilier, into the forest of Orleans, capturing two cannon.

Siege of Paris—A French Repulse South of the City—Change of Ducrot's Position—The Battles on the Marne.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 5.—The French have been driven from Chevilly and have abandoned Champigny-sur-Marne. They are now massing near Creteil. The cold is intense, and the troops suffer intensely from exposure.

RESULTS OF DUCROT'S SORTIE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A special correspondent telegraphs from Versailles, on the 2d inst., that the fighting of the 30th was as hard as any during the whole war. The French consider that they won a partial triumph because they took 100 German prisoners, and occupied positions far in advance of their former line of outposts, in the sortie between the Seine and the Marne. The French had an overwhelming force. The Wurtembergers retook most of their lost ground. The prisoners taken were all Saxons. The French, in the sortie, employed four whole divisions. No efforts could wholly drive them back.

SAXON LOSSES—3,000 FRENCH CAPTURED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The losses sustained by the Saxons in the battles around Paris, from Nov. 30 to Dec. 2, are estimated at about 1,800 men. Four regiments of the Saxon forces, the One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred English, lost fifteen officers killed and sixty-three wounded. The total number of French prisoners taken was about 3,000. Advices from Paris have been received up to a late hour Sunday night. There had been no further attempt to force the Prussian lines.

DUCROT REENFORCED.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 4—Evening.—The French before Vincennes have been reinforced. In the fight of Friday, Gen. TRESCOW'S division took from the French seven guns. They also captured 1,600 prisoners, including one General and two other officers.

LOSS OF THE WURTEMBERGERS.

STUTTGART, Dec. 5.—The total loss sustained by the Wurtemberg troops, in the battle of the 2d inst., near Paris, is officially reported to be 848 killed and wounded.

THE LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Special French dispatches to the *Times* and *Telegraph*, this morning, show that the people are more encouraged and better assured than ever before, although in the midst of almost crushing misfortunes the Republicans are waging a desperate struggle for life and liberty. Tours advices declare that the Parisians are successfully holding their own, and that the movement of PALLADINES continues. Gen. DUCROT was not driven from the field on Thursday; on the contrary, his army have gained an important threatening position on the east bank of the Marne.

Accumulation of Stores in Anticipation of the End of the Siege of Paris—The Forces Engaged at Beaune—Tampering with the Faith of French Prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—It is rumored that ENGLANGER is storing vast quantities of provisions at Havre for the inhabitants of Paris, when the siege is over....The Germans say that at Beaune they fought with only 11,000 men against a French force of 30,000....Bishop MERMILLOD pronounces false the reports that French prisoners in Germany have been tempted to renounce their religion.

Bombardment of Belfort in the East—A Victory for Garibaldi—Capture of Rouen by the Germans.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Advices from Belfort have been received up to Saturday afternoon. The Germans had opened the bombardment.

LYONS, Dec. 5.—Fighting continued all day on Saturday between Gen. GARIBALDI'S forces and those of the Prussians under Gen. WERDER, between the villages of Autun, in the Department of Saone-et Loire, and Arnay-le-Duc, in the Department of Cote d'Or. The French were successful, and Gen. CREMER is now actively pursuing the flying Prussians.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 5.—Gen. MANTEUFFEL is in Rouen.

LILLE, Dec. 4—Evening.—The Prussian Army, operating in the north of France, is retreating toward Rheims.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—French war vessels continue to cruise off the Cuban coast, for the purpose of intercepting the German steamers from New-Orleans.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Crown—Presentation to the Duke of Aosta—His Reply to the Spanish Deputation.

FLORENCE, Dec. 4.—The Duke of AOSTA has formally accepted the crown of Spain tendered to him by the deputation from the Government of the Regency and the National Cortes. On receiving the Crown from the Spanish delegation, he congratulated them on the fact that Spain had succeeded in reconciling order with liberty. He promised to maintain the constitutional traditions of his family, and expressed the belief that his conduct would be such that all parties would admit his honesty of purpose.

LISBON, Dec. 3.—It is reported that the Queen of Portugal has received a telegram from the Duke of AOSTA, announcing his intention to accept the Spanish Throne and to return to Madrid with the Spanish deputations. Gen. CIALDINI will undoubtedly be the Italian Minister at Madrid.

Odd Fellowship in Germany—Arrival Out of Steamers.

STUTTGART, Dec. 5.—The First American Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has been instituted here, by Dr. J. F. MOSER, of California.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 5.—The National Line steamer the Queen, from New-York for Liverpool, has arrived.

MOVILLE, Dec. 5.—The Anchor Line steamer *Caledonia*, from New-York for Glasgow, touched at this port yesterday.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL AT BOSTON OF THE STEAM-SHIP ALEPPO.

The Cunard steam-ship *Aleppo*, which left Liverpool on Nov. 22, and Queenstown on Nov. 23, reached Boston, yesterday. The advices thus received are fresher by two days than were those at hand by the *China*.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that Earl RUSSELL'S expected pamphlet on the war has been withdrawn from publication, for the present at least.

The *Nord*, after having bestowed its praises on Mr. MILL and Mr. FROUDE, says: "It is evident that English opinion has come to look upon the Crimean war as a mistake, and that it accepts only with impatience and apprehension the obligations contracted in 1856. The honorable retreat which Mr. FROUDE counsels to the Cabinet may be operated without shock and without recrimination, and in a manner to maintain the legitimate influence which Great Britain is called to exercise on the Asiatic continent."

Cardinal ANTONELLI was about to dispatch a circular to the European Cabinets on the subject of the seizure of the Quirinal. This document states that the palace was built by GREGORY XIII., from money contributed by the whole Catholic world, and therefore can on no pretext be claimed as State property, a pretension which has never been advanced before.

It has been observed in the French hospitals at Orleans that the wounds of the Germans are chiefly from pieces of shell—comparatively few bullet wounds—but that the French have chiefly been wounded by the needle-gun. The inference is obvious that the French fired wildly, too fast, and without aiming, and perhaps at too great a distance. The Chassepot is a bad weapon for recruits, and especially for young French soldiers, impetuous and difficult to control.

A body of volunteers, styling themselves *Vengeurs du Havre*, being recruited from that town, have recently been acting in the rear of the German Army besieging Paris. The commander of the battalion has just made a report of the doings of the corps to the Maire of Havre, and states that they have succeeded in killing two Uhlans, and shot, after trial by court-martial, a Prussian spy. The bearing and discipline of the Vengeurs are admirable, and "the young Republican *sélogenne* MARIE always marches in our foremost ranks, and brings a blush of shame upon the cheeks of the cowards of Picardy."

A Versailles letter refers to a secret visit of the Bishop of Orleans, who is said to have had an interview with the King of Prussia. His object, it is believed, was to interest the King in a compromise between the Legitimists and the Orleanists, by which the Count DE CHAMBORD would ascend the French Throne, and, being childless, would be succeeded by the Count DE PARIS. The Count, however, has an antipathy to the Bishop, and would not be likely to respond to any advances from such a quarter.

According to a correspondent of the *Daily News*, M. THIERS reports that when at St. Petersburg he became convinced of the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia, and he believes that there is now no hope whatever that Prussia will join the other Powers in insisting upon the maintenance of the treaties of 1856. If England is to go to war, the sooner she takes a decided part the better. The French fleet, which has nothing to do, would easily extinguish Russian pretensions in the Black Sea, and a very thin "red line" indeed would immensely encourage the French to use the force which they undoubtedly possess and drive the German invader out of France.

The *Army & Navy Gazette*, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is premature in announcing the definitive adoption of the Martini-Henry rifle. "The trials which were ordered to be carried out by the troops are not yet completed—at any rate, we understand that all the reports have not been received. And it is improbable that any decision will be come to until the whole programme has been worked through. The committee which has been appointed to digest the reports on these final trials, and which will be required to pronounce on the evidence of these trials for or against the arm, is still sitting."

The London *Observer* says: "It is stated on good authority that the Russians have already fifty iron-clad monitors at Nikolaieff, drawing not more than eighteen feet of water. Nikolaieff, the Portsmouth of Russia, is situated on the river Dnieper, which flows, through the basin called Dnieper Liman, into the Black Sea. For some years past every difficulty has been thrown in the way of Nikolaieff being visited by foreigners, and it is a significant fact that Russia has refused permission to have any English naval officers attached to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg. We are also informed that the forts of Kertch and Jenikale, at the entrance of the Sea of Azof, have been fortified in such a manner as to be practically impregnable."

The artistic gold pen, in imitation of a quill, which was recently mentioned as having been made by Herr BUSINGER, jeweler, of Pforzheim, with a view to Count BISMARCK signing the treaty of peace with it, has been presented to the Count, who, in acknowledging it, wrote: "Your beautiful and tasteful gift of Breslau has been delivered to me by Herr JOLLY. I feel some difficulty in knowing how to express my thanks for it. At a time when the sword of the German nation has performed such illustrious feats, you render the pen almost too much honor in offering it to me. I can only hope that the use to which you have destined the pen in the service of our country, may conduce to its permanent welfare in a fortunate peace, and I cap promise you that, with God's help, it shall in my hand subscribe nothing unworthy of German feeling and of the German sword."

The London *Times'* city article, under date of Nov. 30, contains the paragraph following: "A statement, received in the city today from Vienna, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has expressed concurrence with the action of the Government of Austria in relenting in relaxing the conditions of the proposed armistice and in raising means for continued resistance, seems to have stimulated an idea which was previously gaining ground in many quarters, that the conclusion of peace may be accompanied by the restoration of the Imperial authority and the re-establishment of a settled Government. It is argued that, in the event of the capitulation of Paris, the return of the Emperor, and of such of his Generals as still command public confidence, would apparently furnish the sole guarantee against indefinite prolongation of anarchy, while at the same time, so far as the external relations of France are concerned, it would more than anything else facilitate a satisfactory settlement of the Eastern question, and reawaken hopes of the possibility of some approach toward a European disarmament. With the Roman, Spanish, and Turkish difficulties removed, Europe, it is suggested, would have prospects of prolonged peace better than any that have existed during the past twenty years."

Several French officers interned at Cologne gave a supper recently, to which a townsman was invited. One of the officers, a native of Nancy, proposed the first toast in these terms: "I give the health of the most revered monarch of this country—KING WILLIAM I. This Prince has freed France from a man who had enslaved the people for twenty years; he has united Germany; he has restored the Emperor NAPOLEON; he has indirectly effected the unity of Italy and freed the world from the Roman hierarchy." This toast was cordially received by his fellow officers. The same speaker mentioned that on the trial by court-martial of PALM, the German bookseller who in 1806 had written a pamphlet entitled *Germany in its Deepest Degradation*," and was shot by order of NAPOLEON, the French officer who acted as accuser remarked.—"If Germany is aroused it will assign France its natural frontier, the watershed of the Vosges." This prediction, observes the Cologne *Gazette*, is now about to be fulfilled.

The following is a broad classification from the later census, taken in 1866, of the inhabitants of Paris, according to their occupations or modes of life:

1.	Living by horticulture	11,928
2.	Living by manufacture	267,540
3.	Living by divers occupations or callings, including 48,323 concierges and their families	76,329
4.	Living by the liberal professions	72,826
5.	Army, gendarmerie, and the Police	48,857
6.	Public administration	59,679
7.	Clergy of different denominations	9,679
8.	Persons living on their own means	100,456
9.	Persons having no distinct occupation	42,794
10.	Persons whose occupation could not be ascertained	42,474
	Total	1,658,274

An Englishman who left Paris on the 8th and arrived at Brussels on the 17th of November, addresses a letter to the *Independance Belge* on the state of Paris. He says that life there is still more than endurable. Each inhabitant receives fifty grammes of meat a day; beef at one frame 20 centimes, and horse-flesh at one frame a pound. Beef and mutton will last till the end of the month; there will still remain 45,000 horses and immense quantities of salt meat stored at the New Opera, so that there will be enough meat for at least three months. Bread is secured till the end of April, and wine and spirits for more than two years. The number of public dining club of eight. The dinner was usually composed of soup, meat, vegetables, cheese, wine, coffee, and his bill for the last week had amounted to only fourteen frances fifty centimes. In the municipal kitchens a litre of soup with vegetables can be had for thirty-five centimes. The poor receive bread gratis. Each National Guard receives one frame fifty centimes daily. Those who do not stand in need of pay hand it back to the Government. They have been completely equipped to the number of 400,000. The guardians of public security named by the Government have disappeared, and police duty is now done by the National Guard. The greatest privation is the want of news from outside Paris.

Field-Marshal Sir J. Burgoyne declares that to secure a man like Bazaine (with whom he served in the Crimea) of treason is most incomprehensible, and can only excite indignation. What were the operations that led to the army which Bazaine commanded not having retired in time to join the other corps still in the field, Sir John is not now prepared to discuss. But if Bazaine could not break through the forces opposed to him in the early days of his movement on Metz, he would have less and less chance of succeeding each day as it passed, as the positions round the place, naturally very strong, were capable of being greatly improved by field-works, which would be gradually progressing toward perfection; and while this was a continued state of improvement on the side of the blockading force, his own troops were in a constant state of deterioration by the breaking up of his cavalry, field artillery and army transport. Thus, isolated as he was, by a very great distance from any friendly support, with an army utterly unprovided with every necessary material for a campaign, and his provisions exhausted, he had really no alternative left but to surrender.

RUSSIA AND EUROPE.

Possibility of the Hostility of America to England.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Nov. 22, contains the article following: "There is a very prevalent and natural hesitation in admitting among the possibilities that threaten peace just now the hostility of America to England. For our own part, we have said little or nothing on that head—contenting ourselves with pointing out that the German grievance instituted at the beginning of the war, and nourished ever since, is very like the American grievance, and that any favorable opportunity might nombine them. It may be as well to point out that the fire wherewith they might easily be fused is kindled already. The German influence over American politics is known to be very potent. The outbreak of the war between France and Prussia was hailed with vast enthusiasm by that part of the population of the United States which wields this influence. Recent events, if they travel in a certain direction, may endanger or embarrass the German successes in France. This embarrassment, should it come into operation at all, will be mainly wrought by the hand of England, working against a possible arrangement between Russia and Prussia for their own advantage and to England's harm. In that case, (and of course we are only considering the contingencies of actual war)—is it not likely, is it not all but certain, that the German influence in America would be instantly arrayed in support of a movement hostile to England? German sentiment, equally with American sentiment, would be at once inflamed, and by the same agency; the German and the American grievance would be united. This hostility—in which the Irish elements would join—might well be more urgent than the American Government could withstand; it would certainly be powerful enough to give that Government a pretense which might cover any apparent shabbiness in seizing upon an opportunity for the reparation, or revenge, which the whole country longs for."

Fatal Murder in Harlem.

PATRICK CUMMINS was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of feloniously assaulting DANIEL CLIFFORD by stabbing him in the abdomen with a large dirk knife. It appears there has existed an old grudge between the parties, and both meeting on the corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, on Sunday morning, some angry words passed, when CUMMINS drew the knife and committed the felonious assault complained of. Justice MCQUADE committed CUMMINS to await the result of CLIFFORD'S injuries.

NEW-JERSEY LAW.

Important Decisions in the Court of Errors—The Vanderveer Will Case—Riparian Rights.

The New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals yesterday decided the Vanderveer will case adversely to Dr. CORNELL, the proponent. On the 22d of August, 1865, Dr. HENRY P. VANDERVEER died at the age of eighty-eight years, leaving the bulk of his property, which was valued at $300,000, to Dr. CORNELL, who was his attendant physician. The will was contested by the nephews of the testator, and the principal questions raised were whether the evidence adduced by CORNELL and his principal witness, JAMES WHITE, was of such a character as to prove that this will was executed with the full knowledge of its contents by the testator and whether there was a want of testamentary competency. The burden of the proof rested upon the proponent, and there was no proof that this will was ever read to the testator, or that he knew of it after it was made, or made any alterations in it. The Court held that he will "crushed the testator's cherished hopes in reference to perpetuating the name and wealth of the family, and was therefore not probably the work of his sober moments, if it was his work at all." The Court decreed therefore that the decree of the Chancellor confirming the will must be revoked and the will set aside.

Justice BEDLE read another opinion, arriving at the same conclusion by a different course of reasoning.

Chief-Justice BEASLEY dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Bench, as did also Judges VAN SYCKEL and SCHENCK. The vote stood, therefore, 9 to 2 in favor of the rejection of the will.

The great question of New-Jersey law and politics—the question of riparian rights—was decided in the case of the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company, appellants, vs. STEVENS. This case involves millions of dollars in real property. In the Spring of 1869 the Legislature granted to the Newark and Paterson Railroad, which is leased by the Erie, the right to the riparian lands on the bank of the Passaic and overving the water front of lands belonging to FREDERICK STEVENS. The railroad along this front was built upon trestles, and the railroad denied STEVENS' right to pass over their track to his property. The case came up on appeal from the Circuit Court, and the decision of that Court was sustained. Chief-Justice BEASLEY read an elaborate opinion, and decided that the Legislature was competent to cut off the rights of riparian owners without compensation, but that the Legislature had not given to the Newark and Paterson Railroad a grant of lands on the Passaic, but only the right of way in front of Mr. STEVENS' land, and that until the Legislature deprived him he had the right to pass to his lands. A somewhat lengthy adverse opinion was read by Chancellor ZABRISKIE. The first point of Judge BEASLEY'S decision, that the Legislature could sanction the road without regard to the rights of riparian owners or compensation, was sustained by a vote of 8 to 3, and the second point that Mr. STEVENS had not been deprived of the right to pass to his lands by 12 to 1. A number of other decisions were read.

Impaneling of a Grand Jury in the Court of Over and Terminer—Arraignment of Dunn, the Alleged Assassin of Logan No. 2.

The Court of Over and Terminer, for the December Term, was opened yesterday, Judge ALBERT CARDOZO presiding. A Grand Jury was impaneled, composed of the following gentlemen: Francis M. Bixby, foreman; John H. Ascel, John E. Byrne, John Babcock, Jas. H. Briggs, Robert W. S. Bonsell, Albert L. Brugs, Samuel W. Bass, Hiram J. Collins, Charles A. Cook, James Davis, John F. Elmendorf, Chas. Ferrero, Mathias Goetzel, Nicholas Hoffman, Joseph Humphill, Geo. F. Jackson, Patrick D. Kilduff, Cornelius V. A. Schuyler, Thomas Scott, Cephas G. Thompson, Henry A. Valentine, and Montague Ward.

Judge CARDOZO said, in charging them, that he did not deem it necessary to do more than direct their attention to the usual statistics which, by their terms, it became his duty to bring to their special notice. It was probable, he said, that some important business would be brought before them in the course of their deliberations, and if in relation thereto he should deem further instructions necessary, he would summon them before him for that purpose. The jury then retired for deliberation.

JEREMIAH DUNN was then arraigned on the charge of murder in the first degree, in having killed "LOGAN No. 2." He pleaded "not guilty," and in the absence of his counsel, Messrs. CHAS. S. SPENCER and WM. O. BARTLETT, the trial was postponed to Wednesday next, to which time the Court adjourned.

The Case of Dr. Evans—No Decision Yet.

An examination was held yesterday, at the Tombs, by Justice DOWLING, in the case of Dr. THOMAS LOOKUP EVANS, who is under arrest on a charge of medical malpractice in the case of ANN O'NEILL and her two children.

ANN O'NEILL was examined, but stated nothing new.

Dr. EVANS was next examined in his own behalf. He stated that he graduated from the Edinburgh University in 1840; during his twenty years' practice in this City there were probably fifty infants from his establishment; they were all kindly treated until they could be adopted out by ladies wishing such children. The greater part of the statements of the accused have either been already published or were unfit to publish. The same may be said of the testimony of Mrs. JANE COLLINS, housekeeper of Dr. EVANS in his establishment at No. 191 Stanton-street. She had been employed by him for fifteen years; she had never known of any malpractice on the part of Dr. EVANS, and at one time was a patient of his herself; her son is now ten years old and quite healthy.

The further examination of witnesses was postponed until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A meeting of the New-York branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church took place yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's Church, on Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue.

Mrs. BALDWIN, who has spent several years in China, delivered a very interesting address, and spoke of the social habits and customs of the people.

LING CHA CHA, a Chinaman, who had been converted in San Francisco under Rev. Mr. BALDWIN'S ministry, then addressed the meeting in his own language, which was interpreted by Mrs. BALDWIN. The great difference, he said, which struck him between America and China, was the position of the women in society. He thanked the ladies for what they had done for his own country, and hoped that he would yet return to call a few of his countrymen to Christ.

Police Trials.

Commissioners BOSWORTH and BARR, yesterday, investigated thirty complaints against policemen for violations of the rules, neglect of duty and improper conduct. The only cases of interest were furnished by a mishap to the Police steamer *Seneca*, when JOHN MARTIN, the pilot, was put on trial for allowing the vessel to strike the pier with such violence that she was greatly damaged. The pilot had nothing to say for himself, but it was said for him that, there being a strong ebb tide and wind at the time, the accident was unavoidable. Sergt. EDWIN A. O'BRIEN was then tried for permitting this same pilot to go ashore, and managing the boat himself, but it appeared there was no rule prohibiting him from doing so, and that he had never received orders not to do it. Sergt. O'BRIEN said that he considered himself fully competent to handle that boat, or any other, that he had done so frequently and never injured any vessel. Both the cases were referred to the Board.

The Mysterious Death of Patrick Vaughan.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of PATRICK VAUGHAN, alias George Johnson, who died on the 1st inst. at the Park Hospital from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen. Several witnesses testified that the deceased had said that he had shot himself. The evidence was, however, unsatisfactory. As THOS. KERRIGAN, in whose company he was on the night of the occurrence, has not been found by the Police, the Coroner decided to adjourn the case indefinitely, so that a search could be made for him.

Four Cases of Probable Murder.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, JAMES MCFARLAND, residing on Eighty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue, who was charged with feloniously assaulting a little girl named MARY ANNE COSGROVE, aged ten, of No. 454 West Sixteenth-street—striking the child on the head with a stone—was committed to await the result.

BRIDGET KAIN, of No. 163 Greene-street, was committed for trial at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing AUGUST PAUL in the shoulder with a knife.

Yesterday afternoon MARTIN BURNS was arrested on a charge of assaulting a woman named Mrs. HALLON, striking her with a poker in the eye. The instrument completely destroyed that organ, and otherwise inflicted injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. BURNS was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, committed to the Penitentiary for trial.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, CORNELIUS KIERY was charged with feloniously assaulting JOHN HARNEY, of No. 421 West Thirteenth-street. The prisoner struck the complainant on the head with a blunt instrument, injuring him so seriously that his life is despaired of. KIERY was held to await the result of the injuries.

The East River Bridge Fire—Investigation at the Matter Continued.

Fire Marshal KEADY, of Brooklyn, recommenced the investigation of the circumstances attending the recent fire in the caisson of the East River Bridge yesterday morning.

W. A. ROEBLING, Chief Engineer of the work, was the first witness. After relating the circumstances, already familiar to the readers of the TIMES, he said: All the men when at work use candles, but there is no necessity for the flames going near the roof of the caisson. To increase the tightness and to guard against fire, every seam is pointed with cement, so that if a candle should get there it would not draw to the fire. Whenever the caisson lights are located sheets of iron are fastened, so that the flames cannot affect the caissons. The only place not so protected was where the fire broke out. A man bearing frame was across it, so that it was impossible to obtain access thereto. That, however, was the weakest point. From what I have learned I have found an empty candle-box was nailed against a bearing-frame in the roof. Some one of the working men either kept his clothes or his whisky bottle there. My idea is that that man looked into the box at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while he held a candle in one hand while reaching in with the other, and brought the flame into it. From the amount of damage done it must have taken that much time. Two months ago the timber was so wet that it was impossible to set it on fire. Mr. Young told me that it was paralyzed, in common with several other men, with working in the caisson; that he saw one timber had been charred; thought it a disease of four feet on each side, and he first applied carbonic acid gas to it, but that proved ineffectual. When I went into the caisson I directed a steam jet of one inch to be thrown on it, the result of which was that in an hour the fire appeared to be extinguished. At 8 next morning, however, a messenger came to me and told me a fire was been discovered at the fourth or fifth course of timber, by the carpenter, who had been boring holes in search of the fire. Then we flooded the caisson. There is no river water in the caisson, and it is perfectly dry, so we had to introduce it through the water-shaft. It required 1,400,000 gallons of water to flood it. We tried every way rather than have resources to it. The operation of flooding a dry caisson is risky. The air pressure must be kept up to support the weight. This was carried on speedily. The caisson settled two inches, and settled six inches in a day before that, so that this is a delicate matter. [The settling averages three inches.] The damage can be replaced for $400 or $500. I don't think the damage has passed beyond the tin barrier. If necessary, we will cut a hole in it, and in some way fill the cribwork, and that hole will be filled with vertical posts; but this will not be done until the caisson is finished. Seventy-five stone pillars are now building for the support of the caisson. There was no sign of defection or yielding in the roof when the last man came out of the caisson.

This concluded the investigation.

Murder at Cranberry, N. J.—Arrest of the Murderer.

The affray which occurred on Thursday last, between Mr. PULLEN, of Cranberry, Middlesex County, N. J., and NIXON, by whom the former was shot, and which was published in these columns of Saturday, has resulted in the death of Mr. PULLEN and the arrest of NIXON. At about noon on the day of the tragedy NIXON'S cow, which found pasture with the cattle belonging to Mr. PULLEN, wandering in the public highway, broke into Mr. PULLEN'S wheat field. PULLEN drove the cow to his barn, where he kept her till evening, sending word to NIXON during the afternoon to come and take the animal away. At about 4 o'clock, no word having been received from NIXON, Mr. PULLEN started in company with his colored boy, to drive the animal to the pound. On their way they were passed by NIXON, who was on horseback. A short distance in advance NIXON dismounted and tied his horse to a post in front of Peter Rent's tavern, for NIXON. He there waited until Mr. PULLEN and the boy came up leading the cow. NIXON then stepped up and snatched the rope by which the cow was held from PULLEN'S hand, and struck at the latter, but missed him. PULLEN returned the attack by knocking NIXON to the ground. NIXON arose and struck at PULLEN, and as PULLEN again struck him. NIXON then pulled out his revolver and fired at PULLEN, the weapon being pointed at his breast, within two feet from him. By a blow Mr. PULLEN knocked down the weapon, but it discharged its contents into his abdomen. He fell bleeding and fainting, while his murderer instantly made his escape, only to be arrested, however, after the extent of the injuries done his victim had become known. Mr. PULLEN was taken up and carried to the house of his aged father, who lives within a short distance. Here he finally died. NIXON, who is now lodged in the County Jail, has commenced preparations for making a vigorous defense. He has engaged Mr. A. V. SCHENCK as his counsel, and will plead self-defense in extenuation of his crime.

Important Decision in Police Affairs—Abrogation of the Short Tours.

For several years past the tours of duty in the Police Department have been changed on the 15th of November to what is known as "short tours," being four hours on and four off. The system has always been unpopular with the force, and considered objectionable for many reasons by citizens who were familiar with the subject, and Superintendent KELSO therefore omitted to make the usual order, intending, if instituting the short tours at all, to have them extend only over the three months when the most severe Winter weather might naturally be expected. But he believed that the public would be much better served by their entire abrogation, provided the men could withstand exposure for six hours instead of four, without breaking down. In order to obtain an authoritative opinion on this point, the latter question was referred to the Board of Police Surgeons, which yesterday decided that the health of the force would not deteriorate as a consequence of the Winter tours being six hours. They were forced to this conclusion by the fact that an investigation of the records showed that the largest percentage of sickness in the force had been while the short tours were in vogue. The Board attempted to go further, and designate what the tours should be; but upon the suggestion of Surgeon FRELIGH that to do so would be to usurp the functions of the Superintendent, the proposed action was abandoned.

This action of the surgeons will be reported to the Police Commissioners today, and will probably be decisive of the matter. Superintendent KELSO will probably soon issue an order making the tours uniform of six hours each, thus getting rid of the long-obnoxious "doe-watch," which has been so great a boon to burglars and footpads. The tours are to be from 7 A. M. to 1 P. M., then to 7 P. M., next to 1 A. M., and lastly to 7 A. M. again.

Singular Suicide of a Recluse.

RUDOLPH KLAU, a native of Germany, thirty-five years of age, and a blacksmith by occupation, for some time past resided alone, as he was unmarried, on the fifth floor of No. 230 Mott-street. For two days past he had not been seen, and as his door was locked and the key inside, his neighbors became suspicious, and last evening the door was forced by Officer CONNOR, of the Fourteenth Precinct. Upon entering the room, he found KLAU lying dead, with a pistol-shot wound in the left breast, and the pistol lying beside him showed that he had died by his own hand. The body was already rigid, and it was supposed the deed had been committed some time during Sunday. The Police took charge of the remains to await an inquest.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. GALVIN in the chair.

The President announced the following committee appointments to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Assistants Aldermen ROGERS: Public Works, Mr. HAMPSON; Finance, Mr. GRIFFIN; Roads, Mr. ROBINSON; Streets, Mr. REILLY.

A resolution to have the Chamber of the Board repaired, refitted and suitably refurnished, was adopted.

Resolutions were adopted to pave with Belgian pavement Downing-street, Thirty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to East River; Twenty-second-street, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway, and Seventy-fourth-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

The only business transacted was to direct the paving of Cherry-street, Clinton-street, Eighth-street, Astor-place and Thirty-sixth-street with Belgian pavement.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

Proceedings in the United States Circuit Court—Jurors Fined for Non-Attendance—An Old Suit Against Gen. Butler.

The calendar of jury cases at the United States Circuit Court was taken up, yesterday, by Judge WOODRUFF. There was a large panel of petit jurors, but several of the latter who failed to appear were fined $25 each. On motion of District-Attorney DAVIS, an order was granted directing judgment to be entered against the Stuyvesant Bank, and ordering the United States bonds replevied from the bank to be given to the Government by the Marshal. In the case brought by TILDEN & Co. against Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, for the recovery of money on the sale of the ship Rose, seized during the war for the purpose of using it in the expedition of Gen. BANKS to the Teche District, a motion was made for a postponement, on the ground that Gen. BUTLER was compelled to be absent in attending to his duties in Congress.

The motion will be decided today.

Completing the New Court-House—Appointment of Commissioners—A Horner's Nest—Prospective Trouble in the Tammany Camp.

Messrs. NORTON, COMAN, INGERSOLL and WALSH, the Commissioners appointed to complete the new Court-house, under the provisions of section 11, chapter 325 of the laws of New-York for the current year, met, on Saturday last, and organized, with closed doors, in the Supervisor's room, and met again, yesterday. Hon. MIKE NORTON was chosen Chairman unanimously. On Friday morning last the stalwart NORTON informed his friends that he would not accept the appointment of Court-house Commissioner, as he had ascertained that there were $600,000 in claims to be audited on to the new Commissioners, to be taken out of the appropriation of $600,000 made in the Tax Levy by the Legislature to complete the Court-house. What arguments were used by TWEED, CONGOLLY, HALL & Co. to get NORTON to accept are not known, but that TWEED went for him, and that NORTON qualified

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 5.

FIRST BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	113⅝	50 N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	91⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	106⅝	100 do	91⅝
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	106⅝	200 do	91⅝
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	106⅝	100 do	91⅝
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	106⅝	25,000 N. Y. C. & H. Con.	98⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, new	106⅝	100 Harlem R.	121
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, new	106⅝	200 Reading	101⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, new	106⅝	100 do	101⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, new	106⅝	100 do	101⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, new	106⅝	100 do	101⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, new	106⅝	100 do	101⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, new	106⅝	200 do	101⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, new	106⅝	100

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to all points on railways in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark by Anchor Line, as safely, speedily, cheaply and cheaply as by any other route.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.			
Dec. 3	Sat., Dec. 10	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 21
Europa	Sat., Dec. 17	Tyrrhenia	Wed., Dec. 28
Europa	Sat., Dec. 24	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Caledonia	Sat., Dec. 31	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Tyrrhenia	Wed., Feb. 8
Abyssinia	Sat., Jan. 14	Britannia	Wed., Feb. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

Saloon Cabin, $80 and $90, according to location.
Cabin accommodation, good for 12 months, according by accommodation, $130.
Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.
Certificates at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued payable on demand, payable anywhere.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
China, Wednesday, Jan. 4 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8 | Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 28
Abyssinia, Wednesday, Dec. 14 | Palmyra, Thursday, Dec. 29
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 15 | Persia, Wednesday, Jan. 4
Bavaria, Wednesday, Dec. 21 | Scotia, Thursday, Jan. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $28 currency.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $28 currency.
Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $10 currency.
Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Hull, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANKLIN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN), CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, will dispatch one of their first-class full-power steam-ships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Dec. 3, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.Dec. 7, at 8 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PEGG.....Dec. 21, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.Jan. 4, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $28, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON Saturday, Dec. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 17, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and Alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Hamburg	85	To Hamburg, M. S.	15

Passengers also booked to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Through rates to Implot and Mediterranean ports by permission.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 4 North River.
FRANCE, Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 7 A. M.
ITALY, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
To London, via Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $82 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. HUNT, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE.....DAUDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSIN...SATURDAY, Dec. 24
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin, $150 gold. Steerage, $100 gold.
$125 or $170, currency, according to the location of berths.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries free of charge.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 10 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when the sailing day falls on Sunday, then the day following.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
CITY OF THE ROSES, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARSONS.
Departure of 20th every month, will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 21, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go free, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.
Freight for Central and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only. All the mail facilities afforded shippers in selecting lines, steamers, &c.
For freight or cabin passage, or further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
P. R. RAY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND SEAPORTS OF UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 3d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. C. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 3.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WING, Jan. 3.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THELEPAUGH, Feb. 3.
These extensive steamers are on schedule time and sail at 8½ Thames, Pier, Portsmouth, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or other business apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE.....Capt. DE ROSAS.....Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VANSCOY, (via Nassau).Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Dec. 22
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 2 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL, AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Havana Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 9 East River, at 3 P. M.
COLON (Aspinwall).....Monday, Dec. 12
CITY OF HERMIDA, Dechesne.....Monday, Dec. 19
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Tuesday, Dec. 20
CITY OF MEXICO, Thomerson.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
For freight or passage apply to
E. A. E. BRIDGES & SONS, No. 3 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, will sail Dec. 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 15 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 6 and 12 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 6 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARNSLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 15 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 26 Wall-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points West.
C. R. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R.R., No. 22 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.—Pier No. 24 N. R. (the season) P. W. Coe will leave for Newburgh, Cornwall and Town Ball, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Journal and Hawkwatch and Monroe Railroads. Returning, leave Letter Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on the place.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—Persons desiring to know of some reliable agency in the Continent of Europe, who can SECURE THE OPENING OF A COURIER, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the difficulty of the custom and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodations, in procuring the travelers from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which strangers are subjected in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Place de Valois, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT SURVEY.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 104 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO,
THOS. E. MORTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 34 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 6 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 38 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17.
P. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 158 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, with adjoining communicating room, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; location, East 26th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, E., Box No. 128 Times Office.

A TRIP, WYCKOFF'S, 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 21st and 22d sts., has house adjoins Calvary Church, a single bed, bedroom for gent, with or without private table; unexpectedly vacated in consequence of a family leaving the City.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 48 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 125 WEST 35TH-ST.—BRIGHT, cheerful rooms to let, with first-class table and first-class attendance, at moderate prices; private table, if desired; rooms shown cheerfully; references.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—SEVERAL elegantly furnished and very desirable apartments in a good location. Inquire of CHARLES G. WARE, Lyt, No. 204 Madison-av., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.—One or two parlors on first floor; also suite rooms on second floor; no meals. Apply at 17a 23 Bond-st., opposite Grand Central Hotel.

VERY ELEGANT AND COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms to rent, without board, in the first-class brown-stone private residence, No. 34 East 23d-st., near Broadway; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant parlor, suite of rooms, comfortably furnished, with board; location desirable. No. 231 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND-STORY, without board, in private family, for two gentlemen; charge, (gas and heat included,) $17 per month. Apply at No. 347 West 45th-st.

SECOND FLOOR—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED with or without table; also other rooms with superior board, No. 23 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD near Madison-Park. Parties with references can apply at No. 227 West 24th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 237.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, with or without parlor table.

NO. 74 LEXINGTON-AV.—ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, with or without board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN suite and single, at No. 42 South Washington-square; references required.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentleman only; references exchanged.

NO. 373 8TH-AV., SECOND FLOOR, A single furnished room to let to a gentleman of high, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, AT No. 28 Waverley-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN, near Fulton Ferry, furnished or unfurnished, by a small family. Address, with location and terms, (which must be moderate,) B., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as housekeeper or to do light work in a small private family, who has a son 12 years old that she has with her; is a willing and obliging boy; will go for moderate wages; no objection to be in country; best City references. Apply at No. 406 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant Scotch woman, a situation as chamber-maid in a private family; will do plain sewing if required; is willing and obliging; would go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 57 Greenwich-av., near Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, by a first-class woman and an excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine washing done in the best manner; best City references. Apply at No. 345 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FINE SEAMstress, or would take the place of a dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; would assist in housekeeping. Call or address for two days Miss JOHNSON, No. 48 Bond-st.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, WHO understands her business in all the arts of English and French cooking, a situation; makes all kinds of pastry, jellies, desserts, ices, bread and biscuit, boil and broil, &c.; best of City references. Apply at No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d-st.; second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker, and understands her business; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 East 26th-st., rear house, between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable woman as cook; understands her business; has all the best references. Please call or address for two days at No. 347 7th-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and waitress; understands both thoroughly; can be highly recommended from her last place; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the best of City references. Call at No. 346 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT German, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or waiting; City or country; good seamstress, operate, &c., and nurse; best City references." Call or address No. 225 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant young woman; City or country; is willing to make herself useful; understands washing; good cook, baker and trunk; good references. Call at No. 122 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a few reliable engagements, by the week or month; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine; no objection to go out of the country. Call on or address, 149 East 23d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation, by day or month, as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, embroider, &c.; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as experienced cook in small family; good pastry; is an excellent baker of all kinds of bread and cakes; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 221 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, WITH the best of City references from present employer, a situation as laundress or chamber-maid; is a good laundress; can take care of baby; prefer City; best City references. Call at No. 1,252 Broadway, second floor, near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, or to attend one child or an invalid lady; speaks French fluently. Call at last place for two or three days, No. 1 Rutherford-place, 17th-st., City.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUAtions; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 413 5th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH woman; is an excellent plain and pastry cook; understands French and English cooking; good City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as cook in a small family; good City references can be given. Call at No. 45 10th-st., 2d floor, 3d door east of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant girl, as waitress or chamber-maid; good City references given. Call at No. 136 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK BY the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, and Wilcox & Gibb's machine. Call at or address, No. 225 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUAtion, by a respectable woman highly recommended as to her cleanliness and efficiency. Apply at the French Office, No. 456 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION, BY a young, tidy girl; understanding her business to perfection; best City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 456 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON (highly recommended), a situation as nurse to an invalid lady, or to take care of an infant from the birth. Apply at the French Office, 456 6th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A nice young girl, very well recommended; has all the experience required for taking care of an infant from its birth. Apply at the French Office, 456 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young girl, as nurse and chamber-maid or plain sewer; well the best of City references. Apply at No. 186 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND chamber-maid and seamstress, or waiting; City or country; good seamstress, operate, &c., and nurse; best City references." Call or address No. 225 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant young woman; City or country; is willing to make herself useful; understands washing; good cook, baker and trunk; good reference. Call at No. 122 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation, by day or month, as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, embroider, &c.; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business; has the best of City references from present employer. Address J. C., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a steady, sober and capable man with eleven years' recommendation from his present place. Apply at Madison-av., No. 55 Broadway, or No. 103 West 55th-st., at private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, man of long experience; has the best of references from last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 101 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man; understands his business; has the best of City references; is willing to that effect. Address J. D., Box No. 183 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a capable man; ten years' recommendation from his present place. Call or address No. 207 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation in the City or country, as coachman or gardener, or would work on a farm; is a good cook, and willing to do any kind of work. Apply at Plimpton's Building, 7th and City-court sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days M. G., No. 242 6th-av., book-store, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a Protestant single man who has a thorough knowledge of his business; first-class City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by an experienced, well-recommended young man. Address WAITER, No. 125 West 24th-st., Room No. 3.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, one to cook, wash and iron, and one to do chamber-work and wait on the table. Apply at No. 209 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WITH GOOD City references; situation a few miles from the City; wages $15. Apply this morning at No. 11 East 20th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A private family; must be a good baker, with the best of City references. Apply from 2 till 4 for two days at No. 19 West 16th-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO OPERATE ON Singer's machines. Apply at No. 172 2d-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK.
No. 8 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLAEBE, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Black and enameled, from $8, $12, $15 up to $100. T. R. STEWART & CO., No. 655 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Are now offering several new and unusually attractive PRIVATE DESIGNS in
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in stock a full line of
PLAIN AND DAMASK SATINS, TAPESTRIES, PLAIN AND STRIPED TERRINS, SATIN DE LAINE, SMYRNA CLOTHS, LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &C., &C.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENUINE FURS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OFFER DURING THE SEASON SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS, SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, SEAL, AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, CARRIAGE ROBES, FUR TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

"FAILLES," "VELOUR INDIAN" AND "GROS D'ECOSSE" SILKS, IN RICH DARK CLOTH SHADES, SUITABLE FOR SUITS AND DRESSES, ALSO, LYONS BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

WINTER DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO, will make large additions to their stocks of CHEAP, MEDIUM AND EXTRA RICH WINTER DRESS GOODS, AT STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BLACK SILKS.
FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED LYONS MANUFACTURERS. QUALITY, VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS UNSURPASSED, AT ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 5,
2,500 DRESSES DIAGONAL PLAID SERGES, PLAID FRENCH POPLINS, CHENE POPLINS, ALPACAS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, &c., CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS, AND MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, much below the cost of importation.
N. B.—For the convenience of customers the above will be placed on a separate counter.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT RICHARD MEARES', SIXTH-AV. AND 19TH-ST., OPENING EVERY DAY.
LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF GOODS, specially adapted for the PRESENT SEASON AND HOLIDAYS, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
NOW OPENING,
150 pieces Black Silk, $1 50, $1 75, $2, worth $1 88 to $2 50.
100 pieces Black Silk, Gros Grain, $2 25, $2 50, worth $3.
500 dozen fine Black and Colored Bonnet Velvets, $1, $1 25, $1 50; all silk gauze, $1 25.
50 pieces 24-inch Black Cloaking Velvets, $4, $5, $6 per yard.
200 boxes Velveteens, No. 48c., $1 and $1 25; fine goods, $1 50 and $1 75; worth $1 50, $2, and $2.
500 boxes Dress Trimmings, half manufactured.
500 dozen Dollar Kid Gloves, every pair warranted.
100 dozen fine Two-Button Gloves, $1 25 and $1 50.
Fine Black Cashmere, Jet Beads, Ornaments, Jewelry.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.
Corsets, Paniers, Hoop Skirts and Underclothing, in all the latest styles.
Linen, Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Sets, fine goods, at 50c., 75c., 88c., and $1.
Choice patterns Real Thread and Guipure Lace, Fur Trimmings, Ladies' Furs, Worsted Work, Yarns, and 1,000 lots of other goods, suitable for the Holidays.
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
RICHARD MEARES,
Corner 6th-av. and 19th-st., New-York.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, NO. 124 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST. OPENING A SPECIAL SALE OF Elegant shapes and styles. Paris hand-made and B. Worley's woven Corsets. Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder-braces, Nursing Bottles, Ladies' Corsets, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS, in Hair-cloth, AND ALL THE LATE NOVELTIES, including THE BRIDAL AND DUCHESS TRAINS, THE PANIER IMPERATRICE SKIRT.

Laces, Embroideries, &c.
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, ROUND POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES AND STRIP SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. BILLINERY GOODS, BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY AND NEWEST DESIGNS.
C. RICHMOND & CO., NO. 703 BROADWAY, BET. 4TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO., HAVING DECIDED TO OPEN A NEW SILK DEPARTMENT ON THE 4TH-AV. SIDE OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, REQUIRES THIN SALESMEN, WHO ARE PRESENTS IN SILKS. APPLY, WITH REFERENCES, BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING IN all its branches and styles, promptly attended to, on reasonable terms, at WATSON & O'LEARY'S, No. 323 Broadway, one-door from 13th-st.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 366 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BELT, E. BINTURN, BROWN & CO.—Will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
100 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,
400 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons,
1,000 pieces Spanish Cork,
At 11½ o'clock, within their store:
200 boxes Jordan Almonds,
400 cases Smyrna Figs, Bassins, Boxes, Cartons, Hair Sieves,
200 Italia Dates,
7,000 drums Smyrna Figs.

LEAVITT, STEBBINS & CO., Auctioneers.
MEDICAL BOOKS AT AUCTION.—At Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries—LEAVITT STEBBINS & CO. Auctioneers—TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a large assortment of Medical Books, including many rare and valuable works. Catalogues ready Wednesday, Dec. 7, and following evenings at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a very interesting collection of books, comprising rare early Quaker tracts, Revolutionary and other unique historical documents, voyages, &c. Catalogues ready.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED S. JAFFE, Bankrupt.—By virtue of a certain order of the United States District Court, dated Nov. 22, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the bankrupt above named, seized by me under a warrant in bankruptcy, as follows, viz.: On TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Bogert & Dennis, auctioneers, at their sales-room, No. 119 Pearl-street, said property consisting of jet and glass beads and bugles, walking-canes, pipes, leather goods, toy trumpets, sling-shots, iron safes, show-cases, desks, &c.—Dated November.
(Signed,) GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE GRAND SHAKESPEREAN COMBINATION, who will appear in the comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
ACT I—THE GREAT WRESTLING MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MACE AND MONTGOMERY.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.....Mr. WALDER MONTGOMERY
Pauline.....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS
THURSDAY—BENEFIT OF WALTER MONTGOMERY.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY the theatre will remain closed in order to rehearse
THE BLACK CROOK,
which will be produced in MAGNIFICENT STYLE ON MONDAY NEXT.

A PROMENADE CONCERT Will be given by DOWNING'S SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND, On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock, at the BAZAAR OF ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, Held during the week beginning Dec. 5, 1870, in the HALL CORNER BROADWAY AND EIGHTH.
Tickets 50 cents. Can be procured at Gentsinger, No. 701 Broadway; Pott & Amery, Cooper Union; Ranlett, No. 765 Broadway; Haines & Co., No. 814 Broadway; McIlvaine, No. 574 Broadway; Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at the Bazaar. Season tickets to the Bazaar for all the week, excepting Tuesday evening, 50 cents each.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR—NOW open at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 7th-av.

CHARITY HALL.
JAN. 16, 1871, AT NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, In aid of the State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane.
Given under the auspices of 400 gentlemen and ladies of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.
President, Mr. ALEXANDER T. STEWART.
Vice-Presidents, Mrs. REMSEN, E. CONNOLLY, Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, Mrs. E. R. PEMBERTON, Mrs. ROBERT GOWDWIN, Mrs. JAMES BROOKS, Mrs. M. A. RAYMOND, Mrs. R. H. WALES, Mrs. D. T. BLODGETT.

ELEGANT ART GALLERY, SPLENdid floral temple, cosy refreshment tables, at the HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

MISS OLIVE LOGAN, AT STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, WITH HER CHEERFUL AND SUNNY NEW LECTURE, "THE BRIGHT SIDE."
Doors open at 7. Organ concert at 7½. Lecture at 8. Reserved seats now selling at Bullmann's, No. 114 Broadway, near Wall-st.; Kirst's, No. 682 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, near 4th-st.; Beacon's, No. 32 Union-square, near 14th-st.; Chickon's, No. 1,122 Broadway, 24th-st. and 4th-av. On WEDNESDAY, reserved seats will be on sale at Steinway Hall box-office.

GRAND CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT OF MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS, AT LYRIC HALL, 8th-av., below 42d-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1870, At 8 o'clock. Admission, $1.
A limited number of tickets have been issued, and may be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Thomson's, No. 1,307 Broadway.

TICKETS FOR MISS FIELD'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT AT DOND'S, NO. 761 BROADWAY.

"REBECCA AT THE WELL," MODELING, at the HEBREW CHARITY FAIR, Armory, 14th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st., or No. 651 4th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 52 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Classes for beginners constantly forming. Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

MRS. BLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES (juvenile) will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Mozart Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

BLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 28, 1870.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of the franchises of said Railroad, and all the franchises appertaining to said character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions, which will be seen by reference to the act.
The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), payable monthly. The lessee shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000), to secure the prompt payment of the annual rental, against any and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture of the lease, in good condition, or in the time allowed, or five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within the State, and the balance, if part of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessee shall be required to pay and take receipts for taxes, not less than

ERIE-RAMSEY LITIGATION

The Alleged Conspiracy—Complaint Dismissed as to Some of the So-Called Conspirators.

Yesterday three causes were set down for trial in the Supreme Court Special Term before Judge BARNARD. The first was entitled the Erie Railway vs. RAMSEY and others; the second RAMSEY and others against FISK, the Erie Railway and others; and the third was FISK vs. Commodore VANDERBILT. The last-named action was postponed until next week. The first name named on the calendar was then taken up. There was a large array of counsel in Court. Messrs. Smith and Tremaine, of Albany, appeared for Mr. Ramsey, Judge John K. Porter for Mr. Groesbeck, Mr. Tracy and Cadwallader for Messrs. Eaton and Tailer, and Messrs. D. D. and D. Field and Thomas G. Shearman for Fisk, Gould and the Erie Railway Company. The spacious Court-room was crowded with numerous lawyers, holders of Erie stock, and others interested. From the complaint in the action we learn that the suit was brought by the Erie Railway Company against Messrs. RAMSEY, GROESBECK, EATON, TAILER and others, to recover damages for an alleged conspiracy. The allegations are that RAMSEY, EATON and others combined and conspired to bring the suit of RAMSEY vs. Erie, and, to preclude the Erie Railway Company from making any defense, procured the appearance of an attorney in their interest.

A Mr. WHITTAKER, clerk in the Controller's department of the Erie Railway, testified that he tried to serve a notice of appearance on Mr. EATON, and the latter would not receive it. He was given to understand that another attorney had already appeared.

JOHN C. SIBLEY testified that he went to Messrs. EATON & TAILER's office to see them in regard to the appearance of Messrs. FISKE & SHEARMAN for the Company. He asked Mr. TAILER what appearance had been put in. He was referred to Mr. EATON, and the latter told him he would see the papers in time.

Mr. ENSIGN, managing clerk in the office of Messrs. FIELD & SHEARMAN, testified that when he inquired for Mr. TAILER he was referred to Mr. EATON.

Mr. J. W. DUFFY testified that he had been assistant Superintendent in the Erie Railway office for the last seven years, and knew the general course of business there. No one could be proved, without the authority of the Controller, JAMES FISK, Jr. The pay-rolls began to come in about the 2d of the month—the rule was to have them in by the 5th—and they began to pay on the 10th. About 14,000 men had been employed by the Company during the last year. From four to five thousand of them were employed in the work-shops. There were, he said, about forty freight trains per day each way, and about thirty passenger trains each way per day. The system in regard to the Controller auditing all bills was commenced in October, less, under FISK's administration. Previous to that D. S. GREGORY was Controller. They had previously a Board of Audit instead of a Controller. An order was issued by President JAY GOULD, in January, that no bills should be paid except being first submitted to Controller JAMES FISK, Jr. The Executive Committee were FISK, GOULD, FREDERICK A. LANE, and some others not remembered. Last June Gould was both President and Treasurer of the Company; HORATIO N. OTIS was Secretary; the Vice-President was Asst. Secretary; Mr. FISK was Controller. He was not there all the time; he was absent in this city, but was taken home to Albany in a state of intoxication.

Mr. FIELD said he did not propose to produce as evidence against any one except Mr. FISK. He proposed to read two depositions—one by Mr. RAMSEY and one by Mr. GROESBECK. After some discussion, the Court allowed the depositions to be read in evidence. The substance of these have been already published in our columns, and contain nothing very new.

The plaintiffs then rested, and the motion was made to dismiss the complaint. After a brief argument by counsel Judge BARNARD said that when in December last he granted the injunction, he regarded it as only a temporary affair. The evidence as it had been laid before him had failed to show that Mr. RAMSEY had been guilty of any conspiracy, and the same remark he would make in reference to Mr. TAILER. As to Mr. GROESBECK he was not certain, and he would therefore take the papers, examine them, and render a decision in the morning. As to Mr. EATON he found, the fact was, he was not interested in the suit, and he would send the case for trial on the merits against him.

Erie Directors.

Counsel for Messrs. HENRY L. RAPHAEL, ROBERT A. HEATH, and others, the English stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, filed an answer at the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court, yesterday, against the complaints of FISK, Jr., and JUDITH D. WHITE. The complaint was transferred to this Court from the State Supreme Court, where it was originally made. The answer, which is very voluminous, denies the allegations made in the complaint. It charges that the election, in the Fall of 1867, for directors of the Erie Company, was not accomplished by a vote of bona fide shareholders, actuated by a desire for the benefit of the Company and of the shareholders, and that it was effected by a conspiracy and combination, the chief movers to which were JOHN T. ELDRIDGE, President of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, FISK, Jr., JAY GOULD and FREDERICK A. LANE. It alleges that the latter desired to obtain control for the purpose of committing the Company to certain engagements of very large amounts in aid of the Boston, Hartford and Erie line, a speculative enterprise of very hazardous and questionable character, in which the above parties, particularly ELDRIDGE, were largely interested. The answer makes mention of a belief that the election was conducted to some extent by the purchase of "proxies" for voting, and by the aid of $70,000 contributed by the Boston and Hartford Company. It asserts that the immediate object of the combinators was the obtaining of $500,000 worth of Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad bonds, which were put into circulation in the name of the Erie Company, and also claims that the bonds fell in value on account of the discreditable operations of the directors.

Phelps Operations as Weigher.

The examination into the case of CHAS. H. PHELPS, the United States Weigher, charged with preparing fraudulent pay rolls, and withholding Government offices, was commenced before Commissioner WHITE, yesterday. SAMUEL S. BURRILL, of No. 294 West Seventeenth-street, testified that he gave one Mr. SHED $125 for an appointment as tally clerk under the accused. He saw an advertisement in one of the newspapers announcing that a place could be obtained at the Custom-house by the payment of a certain sum. The negotiations for the appointment were carried on throughout one Mr. SNYDER, a partner of the prisoner's, and Mrs. SHED. Two witnesses will be produced for the Government today, for the purpose of proving that they had to pay money for positions under PHELPS.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The German Sanitary Fair drawing of the Weber grand action piano, the Bauer piano, the Mason & Hamlin organ, the India shawl and the "Rocky Mountain scene" will take place tomorrow at 8 P. M., at the Liederkranz Hall, No. 33 East Fourth-street.

Yesterday being the first Monday in the month, the Methodist Episcopal Preachers' meeting was occupied wholly in religious exercises. Interesting reports of religious revivals in several of the City churches were made, and incidents and Christian experiences related. Rev. Dr. COOKE, of Wilbraham (Mass.) Seminary, and Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, of the Central New-York Conference, were introduced and welcomed by the meeting. The Committee on Topics reported for future consideration the questions: "Are the circumstances of the ministry favorable to fidelity of thought and independence of utterance?" "Is the Methodist habit of maintaining an official press a wise one?" and "Is there a necessity for more vigorous preaching of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity and of Methodism?" This last has been debated during the last month, but appears to be an inexhaustible subject. Rev. Mr. MEREDITH, of Brooklyn, will open debate upon it next week.

On Saturday last four horses engaged in a contest at Fleetwood Park, but after trotting four heats, the race was postponed on account of darkness. Yesterday this match was closed up and another good trot came off. The horses in the postponed race were J. MARTIN's *Monsoper*, Mr. LOOSER' *Bells of Orange*, H. CASEY's *Hickory*, and J. MURPHY's *Sorrel Jake*. *Hickory* won the first heat, yesterday, and the fifth of the race by three lengths, but in the second, *Monsoper* trotted very fast and succeeded in getting to the stand a neck ahead, winning the heat and race. The time of the fifth heat was 2:28¾, and of the sixth 2:40. A race followed between J. BLACK's bay mare *Romeo*, J. TRUMBELL's sorrel mare *Rowdy Boy*, and J. HARLETT's bay mare, *Lady Carrow*. The time was 2:42, 2:47½, 2:45½. *Romeo* won in three straight heats.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, and received the following report from Dr. COCHRAN, of the work done during the past week: Number of complaints received, 88; number of violations of code received, 13; number of complaints reported, no cases, 3; complaints abated on reinspection, 32; complaints referred to Water Board, 2; preliminary notice issued 32; abated, no further proceedings, 4; defendant fined costs, 1; number of burial permits granted, 80; disinterments, 9; reinterment, 9; marriage reports received, 47; births, 72.

SARAH JANE SMITH, a young lady about eighteen years of age, residing at No. 160 Adams-street, got up in her sleep at an early hour yesterday morning, and attempted to pass from her bedroom to the roof of the adjoining house. In doing so, however, the window sash gave to have fallen and caught her by the foot, and thus suspended her head downward against the outside wall. The shock thus given of course awakened she sleeper, who, with loud and prolonged screams, succeeded in calling the attention of her father and the neighbors around to her danger. She was safely restored to bed.

A train of twenty-two cars has just arrived at this City with an invoice of twenty car-loads of tea and two of silk, only thirty-four days out from Yokohama, or twenty-three days on the Pacific, in one of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamers, and eleven days from San Francisco, via the Central and Union Pacific Road to Omaha, and the Starline to this City. It is possible that this time may yet be beaten, but it never has been yet.

The Russian letter-carrier, charged with embezzling a letter directed to Mrs. E. A. Dewing, of No. 64 Ludlow-street, came before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, for examination. The alleged stolen letter contained $6 50. It was sent through the Post-office by Detective Gaylor, for the purpose of testing the honesty of Raslovayevsky, the accused. A portion of the money, which had been marked, was found in the pockets of the prisoner at the time of his arrest.

The steam-boat *Dean Richmond*, of the People's line, which left New-York on Thursday night, at 6 o'clock, with passengers and freight, when off Pelipper's Island, met with an accident to her machinery, and was towed in to Newburg. The *Drew* and *St. John* will continue to make trips until the end of the season. It was incorrectly stated in the TIMES that the steam-boat *Drew* met with the accident.

There will be a public Temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Marine Temperance Society, and Mariners' Division Sons of Temperance, at the church corner of Catharine and Madison streets, this evening. Addresses will be delivered by A. W. GLEASON, G. W. P.; C. E. ABBOTT, R. D., G. W. P., and JOHN GLOVER, P. W. P. There will be good singing by the Order.

DANIEL J. KELLY, formerly a letter-carrier, was arrested, yesterday, on a bench warrant, charged with the embezzlement of a letter. Ex-Congressman THOMAS R. STEWART becomes his bondsman. He alleged offense occurred about two years ago, but his trial has been repeatedly postponed.

In the case of CROWE vs. HOUGHTON, for alleged enticing away of plaintiff's wife, it was anticipated that the defendant would be examined yesterday in the Superior Court. No examination took place, however, as counsel stated, so settlement having been effected between the parties.

A regular meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, father of the Council, presiding in the absence of Grand Sachem "Big Six". "Boss" TWEED. No business of public interest was transacted, and the Society adjourned till the first Monday in January.

The counsel for the Spanish Consul is about to commence an action for $18,000 against Capt. GRINDLE, of the ship *Old Colony*, for alleged ill-treatment toward RAMON LAM and FRANCO FRANK, Spanish sailors.

A bazaar in aid of St. Ann's Free Church for deaf mutes, is in progress this week, day and evening, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street.

Mr. GEO. BURGER, who for nearly a quarter of a century has been one of the New-York pilots, died on Saturday the 3d inst. His funeral takes place today, from his residence in Wall-street, Morrisania, and will be attended by deputations of the Sandy Hook Pilots, Constitution Lodge No. 842, and Billy Lodge No. 263, F. and A. M.

JOHN CASTELLO, aged nine years, died, yesterday, at No. 194 Elizabeth-street, from the effects of intoxicating liquor. He found the spirits on the table of his parents' apartment, and drank off the contents of the glass. Illness ensued, and resulted in death in less than twelve hours.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner FLYNN in the case of JOHN O'BRIEN, of No. 9 Park-street, who was believed to have met with violence. The jury followed the evidence, however, and rendered a verdict that death had resulted from a fall while intoxicated.

A public meeting is talked of, to take place at the Cooper Institute, to express congratulation and sympathy with united Italy and VICTOR EMMANUEL upon their consolidation of Rome.

BROOKLYN.

EDWARD SMITH, a son of Neptune, appeared before Justice EAMES, Williamsburg, yesterday, to answer a charge of bigamy, he having married Miss ELIZABETH RILEY, in New-Orleans, in 1866, and Miss JESSIE MOFFAT, in Williamsburg, in 1867. Both wives confronted him in the Court-room, and exhibited their marriage certificates to the Justice. Mr. SMITH pleaded guilty, saying that there was no use of his denying the guilt, and expressed a willingness to be dealt with according to law. He was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. His New-Orleans wife, who bears him three children, was the first to discover and expose his perfidy.

GEORGE RIDER, a native of Germany, twenty-seven years of age, last night discharged the contents of a single-barrel pistol into his mouth because a widow of his acquaintance rejected his offer of marriage. He was found in a dying condition in an outhouse in the rear of KOEBER's lager-beer saloon, No. 109 Ewen-street, Williamsburg, and the Fallon conveyed him to the City Hospital.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon HENRY PURDING and ELIZABETH MURPHY quarreled at the corner of River-street and Harrison-avenue, Williamsburg, when the latter ripped open the stomach of the former with a pocket-knife. KERTUN was arrested and committed to jail by Coroner WHITEHILL, after he had taken PURDING's dying deposition.

Mr. CHARLES C. TALBOT yesterday entered upon the duties of Postmaster of Williamsburg, vice JAMES SEMLER, removed, and JAMES BROWN was appointed Assistant Postmaster, vice AUGUST BUSH, removed. These changes have long been contemplated for political reasons.

The process of pumping the water out of the salmon of the East River Bridge was commenced at an early hour yesterday morning, and will, in all probability, be finished to-day. The work of construction will be at once recommenced.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dr. OSCAR F. LUND, who is charged with malpractice, in the case of JOSEPH D. COATES, was placed upon trial in the Hudson County Court yesterday. Mrs. COATES, the wife of the deceased, testified that the medicines which appeared to greatly injure her husband his pain, and brought him to his death, were given her by LUND, with directions for using them. The trial will be continued today.

Two years ago DANIEL FELDING, familiarly known throughout Hudson County as "Uncle DAN," fell down a flight of steps in his saloon, in Jersey City, and broke his neck. He left a small property to his wife, with a life insurance policy upon which she succeeded in collecting $4,000. She turned a part of this sum, $4,000, to HENRY FELDING, brother of her late husband, to loan for her upon bonds and mortgages. Instead of thus applying it for her benefit, the unfaithful brother-in-law kept it for his own, according to the affidavit of the widow, made yesterday before Judge MARSHALL, of Jersey City. The affidavit states that the deponent had long and in vain sought the return of the money. FELDING was arrested yesterday afternoon, and is held for trial.

The Erie Railway Company have been ordered by the Hoboken Council to remove the railroad track leading from their road at the tunnel to the Venango Oil Company's docks, at Weehawken. Property owners were never fully compensated for the land taken for this road, and the owners of property on Seventeenth-street having been authorized to grade that street, extended the removal of the track. This being refused, the Common Council has taken the matter in hand and served a notice on the Company to remove the track.

The usually quiet village of Irving, N. J., was disgraced last Sunday by two bloody and disgraceful prize fights. The first was between PAT FURMISTAN and a fellow named MCCORMICK. Eighty-four rounds were fought, and FURMISTAN was declared the victor. He had two broken fingers and his antagonist had a broken jaw. MIKE GANLY and JIM COYNE fought next, for $100, which amount, and the victory, was won by GANLY. The crowd in attendance was large, noisy and disgraceful. No arrests were made.

A young man in the employ of Mr. S. J. GORDON, general agent for GROVER & BAKER's sewing machines, Newark, and named THOMAS J. BALDWIN, has suddenly left the City. He paid a clothing bill of $68 with a forged check for $84 and received the balance in money. He then invested in a gold watch and made other purchases, and paid the bills with checks which bore the forged signature of his employer. The hoax has been found out so far as to ascertain the forged signature of his employer. The stolen goods have been put out of the way, and his wife claims not to know his whereabouts.

Miss KATE FIELD delivered her lecture on CHARLES DICKENS, at the Opera-house in Newark, last night. The audience was both large and intelligent. The lecture was considered a most excellent eulogy on the life of the great author, with whom Miss FIELD has the good fortune to have a personal acquaintance.

Prof. W. C. RICHARDS' lecture on "Electric or Modern Fluck," which was to have been delivered at Library Hall, Elizabeth, Nov. 7, will be delivered to-morrow evening, Dec. 7, at the Second-street Baptist Church. Mr. RICHARDS will also lecture on Thursday evening, at the same place, on "Castles in the Air."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The following is the day calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 6: 68, 69, 71, 72, 73. It has been ordered that hereafter only six cases be placed on the day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Nos.		Nos.	
353	The United States vs. Steam-propeller J. G. Hasbrouck.	250	Wm. Jones et al. vs. Ship "Hannibal."
354	H. B. Hicks et al. vs. Steam-propeller J. G. Hasbrouck.	249	A. B. Ross vs. Steam-boat Transit.
355	D. D. Tyler vs. J. T. Eastman, et al.	256	H. Jackson vs. Steam-boat Transit.
154	Patrick Boyle vs. Wm. Board, Jr.	77	T. C. Briggs et al. vs. Ship Indian Lodge.
341	W. Wright et al. vs. Werplanck et al.	285	D. Brown et al. vs. Brig Annie Lindsay.
44	R. Penny vs. Steam-boat J. C. Stevens.	263	J. Bromley vs. Schooner Minnie.
328	S. W. Wilson, et al. vs. Steam-tug James Bay.	265	The United States vs. Bark Morning Star.
		265	D. Burtis, Jr., vs. L. M. Pearce et al.

SUPERIOR COURT CHAMBERS—PART I.—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Judge Cardozo.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No civil Calendar.

Part II.—Held by Vice Brant, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1264	Apollo Fire Ins. Co. vs. Austin.	1269	Dalton vs. Gilbertson.
956	Hassell, Jr., vs. Lorsbacher.	1270	Munro vs. Hodges.
960	Gallup vs. Ledoux.	1271	Decoy vs. Bohler.
1064	Lynn vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.	1272	Bennett vs. Miner.
1278	Hill vs. McKenzie.	1273	Jaeger vs. Kelly.
1285	McKnight vs. Devlin.	1274	Hirsfield vs. Levy.
1272	McCarty vs. Boston, H. & N. Y. S. S. Co.	1275	Fourth-av. N. St. Ry. Co. vs. Florida R. R. Co.
1022	Smith vs. Goodale.	1276	Calkin vs. Tinney.
1249	Weisner vs. Harris.	1024	Bunting vs. Niagara Ins. Co.
		1266	Brink vs. Germania Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Barnard vs. Gosling.	63	Same vs. Same.
2	Barnard vs. Same.	64	Same vs. Same.
3	Ross vs. Cain.	71	Hamburger vs. Bran.
26	Cescarini vs. Pittsburgh.		True Help Society.
27	Golberg vs. Muir.	75	Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co.
42	Lippman vs. Same.	86	Hodge vs. Chaws.

The call commences at No. 86.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Demurrer.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Baldwin vs. Simpson.	2	Hughes vs. Alcott.
2	Morthouse vs. Sipplinger.	13	Tenth National Bank vs. Davis.
3	Lester vs. Cohen.	14	Darling vs. Brewster.
4	Halpoke vs. Adams.	15	Stevens vs. Barney.
5	East New-York and Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Simons.	16	Same vs. Same.
6	N. Y. Central & Hudson R. R. R. Co. vs. Central Park, N. and E. R. R. Co.	17	Howe Machine Company vs. Frank.
7	Price vs. Frost.	18	Gardner vs. Ormsby.
8	Alexander vs. Bernard.	19	East N. Y. & Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Simons.
9	Santis vs. Buckingham.	20	The People, &c., vs. Erie Railway Co.
10	Bank of British N. A. vs. Heard.	21	Lyons vs. The Mayor.
11	Fraser vs. Browning.	22	Harnard vs. Goodhart.
		23	Beach vs. Beach.
		24	Cochran vs. Pomeroy.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No. 1—Gutenberg vs. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Gardner vs. Rows.	10	Edwards vs. Blum.
220	Stern vs. Wingenfeld.	176	Grow vs. O'Brien.
18	Kann vs. Kelly.	61	Renze vs. Hodges.
105	Schneider vs. Ahern.	160	Greene vs. Harris.
118	Coburn vs. Krempt.	130	Kudila vs. Royal.
328	Passe vs. Gelbach.	91	Blum vs. Hildreth.
200	Shipman vs. Fredericksen.	444	Phelan vs. O'Brien.
		445	Glover vs. O'Brien.

Part III.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No cases.

Set Down Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
97	Brignoli vs. Chickering & Sons E. P. R. Co.	187	McTernier vs. Murphy
440	Swan vs. Peake.	261	Unger vs. Litchenstein.
431	Quimby vs. Ransom.	192	Pike vs. Gerish.
432	Hatsey vs. O'Brien.	177	Milliet vs. Meves.
49	Beathlemer vs. Central P., N. & E. R. R. Co.	123	Bolte vs. O'Brien.
220	Reed vs. O'Brien.	124	Bolte vs. O'Brien.
351	Rückman vs. Williamson.	411	Doyle vs. Hartt.

Part III.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Lans vs. Knox.	1	Ellis vs. Gilmore.
20	Dudley vs. The Mayor, &c.	36	Tappen vs. Whitmore.
22	Roeming vs. Charlton.	37	Fisk vs. Shenfield.
27	Auborn vs. Hunt.	42	Bowen vs. Brewster.
30	Ayer vs. Rushton.	44	Holyoke vs. Browne.
32	Wahn vs. Thompson.	45	Fox vs. Foley.
33	Laidlaw vs. Gilmore.	46	Sachs vs. Sachs.
35	Borger vs. Thornton.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
——	Schabel vs. Parker.	4436	Graves vs. Marsh.
——	Shea vs. Saddler.	4326	Kemping vs. O'Brien.
1677	Hastings vs. Nat. Bank State of New-York.	——	Roxanne vs. Rothenson.
3954	Weller vs. Hoexter.	4410	Hudson vs. Hughes.
4277	Rapp vs. Bedrussian.	4423	Pallisch vs. Moses.
4310	Keogh vs. Mann.	4425	Berge vs. Goodman.
4076	Solon vs. Hartman.	4440	Greenhaum vs. Lehr.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4340	Hechrain vs. Levy.	4430	Knapp vs. Kellen.
4119	Brown vs. Cameron.	4428	McVey vs. Cropsey.
4428	Huyler vs. Fleury.	4435	Hecrger vs. McIntyre.
4340	Cassidy vs. Fuller.		
4304	Strickland vs. Goodkind.	4003	Kehm vs. Farley.
4429	Hoffan vs. New-York Iron Car Co.	4420	Carey vs. O'Grady.
4325	Murray vs. Marvin.	4421	Same vs. O'Brien.
4426	Chichester vs. West. Union Tel. Co.	4429	Hasson vs. Soc. for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

More vs. Stewart; judgment ordered.

Whitmine Usener vs. William Usener; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff. Smith vs. Mackay; motion denied; costs to abide the event.

Davenport vs. Dépew; memoranda for counsel.

By Judge Cardozo.

Hayes vs. Clark; motion granted for second Friday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judge Cardozo.

The Erie Railway Company vs. Joseph H. Ramsey et al.; an appeal from the order adjudging the defendants in contempt, and ordering a reference; appeal dismissed, with costs.

The Same vs. The Same; an appeal from the order confirming report of referee, and imposing a fine of $5,000; order modified so as to reduce the fine to costs of the proceeding to punish contempt, and actual fee, which are fixed at $250, without costs on appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 5.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Freedman.

Koritsky et al. vs. Meyers; judgment affirmed, provided plaintiff consents to a reduction equivalent to the costs of the German Court; otherwise reversed and a new trial granted. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 5.

By Judge Monell.

Stone vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.; Carter vs. Hayward; Kilpatrick vs. Starr; Harmony vs. Peck; Greene vs. Reeder; Hall vs. Tuck; Kugman vs. Richenberg; Brownell vs. Epting; Morrison vs. Lossi; Dunham vs. Bowery Nat. Bank; Bowery Nat. Bank vs. Shute; Chambers vs. Durand; motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 5.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Benedict vs. the National Bank of the Commonwealth; settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 5.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges McCunn and Jones.

MOTION TO THE BAR.

Ordered, That all motions and appeals for orders, be postponed until Monday next.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 5.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

SUIT FOR THE SUPPORT OF A WIFE.

Thomas L. Williams vs. *Robert L. Williams.*—The plaintiff is the daughter of the defendant, and he having been separated from his wife, the wife went to live with the plaintiff. The daughter now brings her action to recover for her mother's board since 1868, amounting to $2,888. In 1868 an order was made by the Criminal Court on a complaint for abandonment, directing the payment by defendant of $3 weekly; this order was subsequently modified so as to reduce to that order. Defendant claims that during that time he was in embarrassed circumstances, and he has contributed to his wife all that he was able to her support. On the other hand, it is alleged that it is to be proved by plaintiff that defendant has during that time supported, and is now supporting, another woman and several children by her, the same plaintiff; Arminius Alten for defendant.

Hatch and Wolf for plaintiff; Arminius Alten for defendant.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—By direction of the President, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Davidson, Tenth Cavalry, is, at his own request, relieved from duty as Professor of Military Tactics at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and ordered to join his regiment.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 5.—American Securities and Stocks opened firmer. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¼	92
Consols for account	92¼	92 1/16
United States 6-20s, 1862, old	88¼	
United States 6-20s, 1865 old	88¼	
United States 6-20s, 1867	90¼	
United States 10-40s	87¼	
Ill. Central Railroad Shares	111¼	
Erie Railroad Shares	20¾	
L. S. & M. S. Guaranteed	88	

The closing quotations were not received.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—Cotton Market.—The market opened dull and irregular; Middling Uplands, 11d. Sales, Middling Orleans 11d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. PROVISIONS—Pork, 110s. 3d. Lard, 73s. 6d.

[No other quotations were received last night.]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Dec. 5.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White; $8 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 34. CORN held at 65c in car-lots. OATS firm, but quiet; held at 80c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. COAL—Sales 80 tons Scranton, $7 50 for unbolted, $7 for bolted. WOOL—Sales unchanged; Shorts, 60@62c; Shipstuffs, 62c; Middlings, 65@70c; Fine Middlings, 67c. BUTTER—Receipts 1,000 pkgs; Dairy, 30@35c; Ladle, 25@30c. CHEESE, 9 lbs. Homestead, 9c. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 90 cts. per bbl. CORN to Albany, 3½ cts. per bush; and Milk-feed to Boston, 90 cts; to New-York, 95 cts; to Albany, 95 cts per ton. Lake Imports—40,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 25,000 bushels Oats. Canal Exports—40,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—COTTON lower; Middling, 13½c. FLOUR—Receipts, 1,000 bbls; Superfine in good demand at 5@5¼c. WHEAT—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 32; Amber, $1 40@$1 42. RYE sells at 82c. CORN—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; Yellow, 65c; Mixed, 75c. OATS unchanged. COFFEE firm; Rio, 15c. GRAIN—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 90c. PROVISIONS dull and declining. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15½c; Refined, 28½c. WHISKY quiet; Pennsylvania, 93c. GOLD, 112½.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 28. CORN firm; old No. 2 mixed at 52c. OATS firm and prices advanced ¼c; sales at 32½c. RYE quiet; sales of No. 2 at 74½c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Spring at 75c. PORK—Receipts, 1,000 bbls; sales at $9 75. Lard, 8½c. Dressed Hogs advanced 25c; sales at $7 75. Live Hogs active at $4 90@$5 10. CATTLE dull at $3 50@$5 25. BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 9,000 bbls; Wheat, 71,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 6,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—FLOUR—Superfine, $5 [illegible] bbl; Double Extra, $6 50; Triple Extra, $6 75. CORN—White, 75c. [illegible] bushel; Yellow, 80c. OATS, 51c. [illegible] bushel. BEAN, $1 05 [illegible] bushel. HAY—Prime, $20 [illegible] ton. PORK firmer; Mess held at $21 [illegible] cwt. BACON—Sugar Cured Hams, 12@12½c. [illegible] cwt.; Clear Rib, 11½ [illegible] cwt.; Clear Sides, 11½ [illegible] cwt. Sugar-cured Hams, 12@12½c. [illegible] Lard quiet; tierces, 12½@12½c; [illegible] kegs, 14c. [illegible] SUGAR—Prime, 9½c. [illegible] MOLASSES—Prime, 35c. [illegible] WHISKY—Western, rectified, 90c. [illegible] COFFEE—Prime, 17½c. [illegible] EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120½; New-York Sight, ½ discount. GOLD, 112½.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—WHEAT in moderate milling request, with ample receipts; supply; sales, 1,300 bushels No. 1 Amber State, about at $1 45, and a long lot of No. 2 do. at $1 40. RYE dull and nominally unchanged. CORN very quiet and drooping; sales, 1 car new Round Yellow, in bags, at 80c. BARLEY continues to work off slowly, but the market rules in favor of the buyer; sales, 1 car No. 1 six-rowed State at 92c. OATS very quiet, with a good supply; a few hundred bushels State, from store, changed hands at 51c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5.—COTTON irregular; good demand at [illegible] rates; Middling, 14½c; sales, 2,000 bales; net receipts, 4,000 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,800 bales; to the Continent, 1,800 bales; consewise, 4,078 bales; stock, 77,207 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—COTTON steady; demand fair; Middling, 14½c; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 158 bales; coastwise, 2,000 bales; total, 3,710 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,200 bales; stock, 4,548 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; Middling, 14½@15½c; sales, 7,600 bales; net receipts, 10,156 bales; coastwise, 213 bales; total, 10,147 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,916 bales; coastwise, 2,761 bales; stock, 116,716 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 5.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 42½c. ROSIN quiet; No. 1, $3 25; Pale, $4 25. Crude TURPENTINE steady; $1 75@$2 50. TAR steady at $1 85. COTTON dull; Low Middling, 14c.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¼c; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 79 bales; coastwise, 377 bales; total, 350 bales; stock, 4,400 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 5.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 14½@14¾c; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 2,07 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,832 bales; stock, 7,313 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14½@14¾c; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 1,448 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,082 bales; stock, 8,060 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 5.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 13c; sales, 80 bales; net receipts, 2,076 bales; stock, 42,828 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14½c; net receipts, 5,825 bales; exports, coastwise, 270 bales; stock, 57,360 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 5.—COTTON quiet but firm at 14½@14¾c; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 1,200 bales.

[Advertisement.]

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	Dec. 7	New-York	Liverpool
China	Dec. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Siberia	Dec. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	Dec. 8	New-York	Liverpool via Halifax
France	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Perere	Dec. 10	New-York	Brest
City of Washington	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 10	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

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